Royal West Ends the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 98 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
27th April	Karmala	8083	
27th "	Takada†	9949	B. I. Co's. sailing
29th "	Mahsra	7873	B. I. Co's. sailing
2nd May	Nankin	8658	
4th "	Morvada†	8193	B. I.Co's. sailing
9th "	Indaira	9735	
10th "	Margha	8258	
17th "	Delta	8689	

*Does not call Marseilles

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

There are a few 3rd class passages available for women and children in fourteen and sixteen berthed cabins and a limited number of 3rd class hammock passages for men in the "Manora". Fare to London Rs. 450. Third class hammock passages for men are also available by the "Indarra" sailing on the 9th May. Fare to London also Rs. 450.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

SO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April	Dilwara	5872

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.		
25th April	Lhasa		Karachi direct calls if a. m.
26th "	Gregory	E. S. Africa.	
28th "	Apcar		Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.
28th "	Linga		

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of depart ure
Eizan Maru	H. Yamamoto	3311	17th April	28th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	18th April	28th April
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	2nd May	12th May
Toyo Maru No. 2	C. Hayakawa	3018	14th May	24th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	18th April	26th April	Japan
Mitaki Maru	Nakemura	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajem Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRARA AND MARBLE STATUES, FIGURES, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, HAND-PAINTED PICTURE, ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at New Queen's Road, opposite Chawpatty Level Crossing, in the Mandap.

An excellent small collection of Italian Carrara Marble Statues, large and small coloured Marble figures, wooden gilted electric light figures, out glass electric chandeliers, one very valuable large size hand-painted picture, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

1 light field service tent 3ft. by 10ft. with bath room and verandah of white drill by Samuel Fitz and Co.

1 miniature Swiss Cottage inner room 10ft. by 10ft. bath room 6ft. by 10ft. front verandah 6ft. by 10ft. double fly.

1 servant Pal 12ft. by 8ft. made of ordinary khaki drill by Elgin Mills Ld.

1 servant Pal 6ft. by 6ft by Elgin Mills Ltd.

1 hill tent camp and 1 servant pal.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred bicycle wheels C. Spring victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.

1 hand-some [illegible] rubber-tyred Enfield C. Spring victoria in excellent condition.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH LARGE COMPOUND AT MALABAR HILL.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 913 of 1918.

The Advocate-General of Bombay ...Plaintiff.
v/s
Abdul Sacoor Haji Rahimtulla and another .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above suit and dated the 11th day of April 1919 Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the Bungalow messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate and lying and being at Tarwadee on Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-districy of Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand six hundred and six sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 675, New No. 3028, Old Survey No. 33 and New Survey No. 7161 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3211, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ardesir Hormasji Wadia, on or towards the South by the property of S. D. Sassoon, on or towards the East by the property of Kesewji Naik and on or towards the West by the property belonging to the late Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Defendants' Attorneys or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, by McKenzie and Roberts, glass and crockeryware, large Jost fan, Dalhis' carpets, large iron double and single beds, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, Ajmer cane chairs, meat-safes, screens, ice-box Chesterfield, sofa, one sweet-toned Mahogan cottage piano and smt standard lamps, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, hanging and table lamps, marble top tables, pictures, ice box, old Chinaware, made to order, dining table, very handsome large side board and dinner waggons, arm and without arm chairs, reclining sofas, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., the property of H. F. Bush, Esq., of the Bombay Co. and others.

N.B.—Almost all the furniture is made by McKenzie and Roberts.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor at 1st Church Gate Street, Fort, above the Bombay Footwear Co., the valuable and handsome very old blackwood open carved French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, pictures and oleographs Chinese table ornaments, carpets, rugs, Japanese vases almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, screens, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. P. Watson Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor Datoobhoy Mansion Mayo Road, very valuable and handsom teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery, and plated ware, large dining table, with 3 extra leaves, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumb-waiters drawing room, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets, glass door book cases, writing tables, semi grand piano, single and double almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singapore cane chairs, mappin and webb cutlery real silver fish, knives and forks, cut glass jugs and trumblers, wine glasses, etc., rich door curtains, copper and aluminums utensils, etc., etc.

Lately the property of F. H. Fitzgerald, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Green Mansions, Landsdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs, piano player with records, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, writing tables, book cases, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, etc, etc. The property of Dr. John A. Turner, M.B., D.P.H., C.I.E., Health Officer, Bombay, Municipality and others

The property of another gentleman.—

One 12 H.-P., 4 cylinder, 5 seater Chenard Walker Motor Car, touring body with wind screen, hood, magneto ignition, Zenith Carburetter and all accessories in excellent running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY SERVICEABLE AND USEFUL AUSTRALIAN WALERS, ENGLISH GIGS, SETS OF BRASS AND PLATED MOUNTED HARNESS, STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. G. Baldock Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Thursday, the 1st May, sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at 221-23, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following:—

About 15 Waler horses, ponies and cobs of different heights suitable for harness and ridings; brass and plated mounted sets of single and double harness; two wheeled rubber and steel tyred gigs; a lot of snaffles and bits, one lot of old saddles; one lot of carriage, lamps, poles, bars and shafts, two roll top writing desks and cupboards. Also one 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater Studebaker motor car.

The above will be on view four days before the [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 390 OF [illegible]

Advocate-General of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
Versus.
Rehmatbai widow and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for A. M. Kajiji, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the said suit on the 29th day of November, 1918, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May, 1919, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the immoveable property hereunder described.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khadak near Jackaria Masjid in Don Tar 2nd Row formerly known as Two Brob Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve feet and eight inches in breadth and seventy seven feet and seven inches in length be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on, or, towards the East Two Brob Street, or Don Tar 2nd Row, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Memon Abu Baker Esmail and on or towards the North by property belonging to Halimabai widow of Memon Moloo Peermahomed and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 496 and Street Nos. 320-322 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT and CO.,

Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 DRUMS ZINC CHLORIDE AND 10 DRUMS OF SODIUM SULPHATE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms, situated at entrance of the Medows Street, under the instructions of the office concerned:—

2 drums of Zinc Chloride.
10 drums of Sodium Sulphate.

At 3 o'clock (S.T.), Weekly Auction Sale of furniture and other household and office requisites, precious jewellery consisting of pearl and diamond ready-made ornaments.

Property of a Hindu gentleman:—
One iron Fireproof Safe, Rodger's make.
From a carpenter:—
One harmonium as good as new.
From the concerned parties:—
One Typewriter, Remington.
One Typewriter, Oliver.
One Rolled Top Table.
One lot of jewellery, worth buying.
A drawing room set in 5 pieces, etc., etc.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit & Sons and Co., Agents for the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Mr. Shivlal Jethabhoy sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the Framjee Petit S. & M. Co., Ltd. at Mazagoan the following:—

Dropping B. quality about 65 Candies.
Coloured Dropping about 5½ Candies.
Coloured Card Fly about 2½ Candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot of the buyer. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS

SALE OF HORSE SHOE AND MACHINE HAMMERED NAILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of the Bank concerned sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their sale room the following:—

B D 24/8—No. 1001/1033 33 Packages Horse shoe nails No. 3, 4, and 5.
B D 25/7—No. 1/45 45 Packages Horse shoe nails No. 3, 4, 5, and 6.
B D 25/7—No. 101/120 20 Packages Horse shoe nails J. B. 1¼in., 1-3/8in., 1½in.,
B D 11/9—No. 301/600 300 Kegs Machine hammered nails 1¼in. to 6 in.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

MODY & CO,

[illegible] AND COMMISSION [illegible]

[illegible] STREET, FORT.

OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE, ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF MAY, 1919, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE COTTAGE PIANO, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC

Messrs. MODY & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in Medow Street, Fort, opp. the new Share Bazar (where the furniture has been removed for sale) furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, sideboard, crockery stand, almirahs, clothes and gown presser, dressing chest ofdrawers, dressing tables, easychairs, low chairs, fancy cabinets, cottage piano, wash hand table with crockery, towel horse, iron bedsteads, leather sofas, English cushion chairs, writing tables, flower vase, corner cabinet, wall mirror, picture frames, show case, cash box, rich tapestry livid drawing room set of 10 pcs. meatsafe cycle, hatstand, phonograph with records, carpets, cooking tables, cloth basket, bath tub, wall clock, cooking utensils, glassware crockery, etc., etc.

Property of J. J. Craig, Esq.:

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 25th April, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 96 BALES SUPERFINE M. G. NAGPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Rly., Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods, damaged by fire:—

96 bales Superfine M. G. Nagpur Cotton (belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros., their own best selection).

AUCTION SALE OF 114 DRUMS SODIUM SULPHIDE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Wari Bunder in Port Trust Popato Godown, by order of the concerned, the following goods:—

114 drums Sodium Sulphide.

AUCTION SALE OF 82 CASES SULPHUR MATCHES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Anjirwadi in the godown of Messrs. Chapsey Bhimji and Co., by order of the concerned the following goods:—

82 cases Sulphur Matches, "Shell Brand", 100 gross in each case.
50 cases Sulphur Matches, Inseparables, 100 gross in each case.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY THE 25th APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 6, "Green Mansions," opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable artistic made to order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, Chesterfield, sofa and easy chairs, handsome cabinets sweet-toned iron-framed American grand cottage piano by Hamilton, rich ornaments, engravings, electric table fan, Jost Radio fan, refrigerator in box, Clock of Lund and Blockley, rich carpets, carved wardrobe, teapoys, hatstands, Chubb's deed box, single and double iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, phonograph, easy chairs, book cases, chest of drawers, rich glass porcelain and plated-ware, palmstands, meatsafes, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. E. Davies, Esq., of Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., proceeding to England, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY THE 26th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.),

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 7, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teakwood, blackwood and carved household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glassware, platedware, porcelainware, silverware, marble top tables, teapoys, drawing room suits, Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, [illegible] cabinets, chiffoniers, sweet-toned semi-[illegible] piano, rich engravings, water colours, oil paintings, valuable books, rich carpets brass and iron bedsteads almyrahs, cloth and gown presses marble top dressing and washhand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, book cases, cupboards, coir matting, garden flower pots, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

The property of A. R. Bussey, Esq., Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 29th DAY OF APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T)

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 20, New Marine Lines, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes dinner wagons, dumbwaiters rich glass ware, porcelainware and platedware marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table sweet toned cottage piano, silver show case, table ornaments, rich carpets, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, National Typewriter, glass door book cases refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of J. M. DAME, ESQ., of STANDARD OIL CO., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engravings, rich carpets, Jost Radio Fan, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, sweet toned cottage piano, silver show case, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer's sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of R. Westcombe, Esq., Agent to Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

JUST RECEIVED a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of OUR SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE in all the LATEST GRADES AND SHADES.

HIGHLY DURABLE,

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous patrons all over India.

QUALITY—The BEST. PRICES—The CHEAPEST

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1502

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN with very good bazar reputation and experience, is willing (owing to personal reasons) to go to Europe or any other country on any moderate terms. Please write to Box No. 620 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2393

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced OFFICE CLERKS. Apply GOCULDAS DOSSA & Co., Hummum Street. 2404

WANTED—A PARSI SUPERVISOR. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, Bombay. 2395

TO TERRITORIALS—Chemist's Assistant wanted by Bombay Firm. Man with English qualifications preferred. Apply Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2344

WANTED—A retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Garhi Dispensary in Banswara State, Rajputana. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to DIWAN, Banswara State. 2320

WANTED—A CLEVER CHAUFFUR well up in every kind of work to do driving and working after garage. Free house partly furnished. Pay 225 rising to 300, at the end of 3 years. Apply Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2315

WANTED—Four qualified DOCTORS for Cholera duty in Broach City. Apply stating terms and qualifications to SORABJI B. GINWALLA, Hon. Secretary, Cholera Medical Relief Committee. 2388

WANTED—Young Gujarati MATRICULATED CLERKS for clerical and outdoor work must be honest, diligent, hard-working and regular in habits. Apply personally to R. G. TRIPATHI Morarji Gokuldas Chawls, 2/36, Girgam, Sandhurst Road, (7-9 a.m.). 2387

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, a GRADUATE on Rs. 50 per month for the post of an Assistant Teacher in the V. J. High School, Pandharpur. Applicants should send in their applications stating therein their age, second language and the period they served before, with testimonials to the undersigned before the 30th April, 1919. V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer, Pandharpur Municipality, Pandharpur. 2352

WANTED.

WANTED to accompany England-going party. Free passage in return services. Write immediately Box No. 616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2370

WANTED AT ONCE—Steam Engine and boiler complete with all fittings feed pump, etc., Boiler not less than 140 lbs. working pressure and plant should be of a approximately 150 B. H. P. capacity. and STEAM POWER PLANT, preferably Lancashire boiler with cross compound condensing or non condensing engine of approximately 150 B. H. P. Boiler should be of not less than 140 lbs. working pressure. Plant should be complete with feed pump piping and valves, etc., Apply giving full particulars of plant offered to FOREST UTILISATION OFFICER, Bareilly. 2144

FOR SALE.

ON VIEW—Mr. H. F. Bush's valuable furniture by McKenzie and Roberts, Jostan, piano, etc., at Pali Hill Bandra. 2405

FOR SALE.

YOU will save much of your time and money if you use D. Gestetner's Duplicator for your circulars, specifications, etc., Perfect legible copies from 100 and above taken from one original. Ask for further particulars, THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 3

WE HAVE received by the last English Mail, a big consignment of SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS of well-known makers. Prices to suit all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 3

TO BE LET.

LONAVLA HOTEL, few furnished Rooms to let for season. Apply JEENA & CO., Churchgate St. 2389

TO BE LET—Newly built and strong godowns, large and small at Lamington Road near B. B. and C. I. Railway Quarters, Agripada. Apply to N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road. 2401

TO BE LET—Second floor of a new building "VICTORY VILLA" newly built Road, (near Owen Dunn Road), at Tejpal Apply within, Ground Floor. Gamdevi. 2330

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—One decent furnished BUNGALOW at Teethal from 1st May. Apply N. D. PATEL, Cycle Depot, Princess Street, Bombay. 2349

WANTED TO SUB-LET "MOUNT PLEASANT", a well furnished and nicely situated Bungalow at Panchgani. Apply to Mrs. A. M. F. VISRAM, Ruby Villa, Panchgani. 2334

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES

HORSES FOR SALE

TO BE HELD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL, 1919, at 10 a.m.
50 Head
of
Surplus Government horses (Including a number of Stud breds) comprising:—
HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
and other UTILITY CLASSES.
All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

APPOINTMENT OF
HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.

3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County, or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the Municipal Act that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality. information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials, and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.

(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.

A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have through mistake given two Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. SB/93 49473 and SB/93 72471 while making payments in notes of Rs. 100 each. Any person giving a clue to the said notes to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded. The public are warned not to deal with the C. Notes bearing the said numbers but to inform the undersigned as in default proceedings will be instituted herein.

AVAJI MAMAD TAHAR KUNJI.
3rd Floor, House No. 64.
Gavli Mohola, Post No. 3,
Bombay. 2392

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of a 2 ft. by 2 ft. STORM WATER DRAIN in Chinchpoogli Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the Fifth day of May, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th April, 1919 2391

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of C. I pipes and fittings and Galvanised pipes and fittings will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on the 1st day of July, 1919.

Form of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALE.
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1919 2390

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned upto 5-5-1919 from qualified OVERSEERS and SURVEYORS for permanent work in the Engineer's Department of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

One OVERSEER on Rs. 125-5-150.
One OVERSEER on Rs. 100-5-150
Two OVERSEERS on Rs. 100-5-135.
Two SURVEYORS on Rs. 75-5-100.

Those selected will be required to serve for one year on probation [illegible] satisfactory will [illegible] established [illegible] evident [illegible] a thorough [illegible] use in carrying [illegible]

Surveyors must understand the use of Theodolite and Level and be accurate and quick in their work.

(Sd) F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

S. S. "KNOWSLEY HALL,"

S.S. "KNOWSLEY HALL" has arrived, and CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 50 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs Examination or otherwise and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 2406

NOTIFICATION OF THE JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

THE UNIVERSITY.
No. 549 of 1919.

SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

THE remaining portion of the Examination interrupted at Ahmedabad will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1919, at Baroda in the College Building and High School.

2. The Examination will be conducted in the following order:—

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 1919.
12—2—Geometry.
3—6—Vernaculars.

THURSDAY, 8TH MAY, 1919.
11—2—Elementary Science.
3—6—Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, Geography, Drawing.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Secretary, Joint Examination Board.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1919. 2398

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 6,000 feet Canvas hose 2½ in. dia., in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store Keeper, will be received on or before 8th May, 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) R. K. MHATRE.
For Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad
23rd April, 1919. 2400

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NEMCHAND MANEKCHAND and AMBALAL BAPUBHAI, Receivers of the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written under the consolidated Consent Decree, dated the 4th day of March, 1918, in Suits Nos. 1220 of 1915, 1004 of 1916 and 1009 of 1916, have contracted and agreed to sell to our client, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or stables standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khanderao Wady, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 41-42-43, Street Nos. 11 (1), and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Bai Pankore on or towards the South by the Dady Seth Agiary Lane, on or towards the East by the house of Tapidas and on or towards the West by Halakhore's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kalbadevi and Khanderao Wady, having two buildings thereon one facing to Khanderao Wady and bearing Municipal C Ward No. 4141, Street No. 10 and standing in the name of Damoderdas Tapidas in the Municipal Records and the other facing Kalbadevi Road bearing Municipal Ward C. No. 5807, Street No. 362, standing in the Municipal Records in the name of Dayabhai Tapidas and the open passage connecting the said two houses and bearing Old Survey Nos. 85 and 78, New Survey Nos. 2/496 and 484 and bounded as follows on the East by the Kalbadevi Road on the West by Malhar Wady and the stables, on the North by the House of Bhagwandas Dulabhadas and on the South by the house standing in the name of Damoderdas Tapidas bearing Municipal C Ward No. 6806.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards and five-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house fronting the said Kalbadevi Road and [illegible] or range of buildings on the west side thereof both standing on the said piece or parcel of ground and including the two messuage connecting the portion of the said messuage tenement or dwelling house fronting the Kalbadevi Road and known as the Panjra Pole house with the house on the South thereof purchased by Shah Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his mother Bai Jaccore from Jamnadas Runchhordas and together with half of the well which is party in the said piece or ground and partly in the said property purchased by the said Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his said mother as aforesaid and which said piece or parcel of ground is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards West by a public passage now called Khunderao Lane, on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the property bearing Collector's Old No. 460, New No. 2439, Old Survey No. 78 and New Survey No. 484 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 4142 to 4146 and Street Nos. (1) and 13-14 and on or towards the South by the property purchased as aforesaid by Shah Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his mother Bai Jaccore from Jamnadas Ranchhordas and partly by a sweeper's passage which divides the said property purchased as aforesaid by Shah Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his said mother from the said piece or parcel of ground and premises and which said piece of ground is Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 461 and New No. 2442, Old Survey No. 65 and New Survey No. 2/496 and which said dwelling house and chawl are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward C Ward No. 5806-7, Street Nos. 344-46-50-52.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2403

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS & ORS. to send in their claims against the Estate of the deceased Jasodabai, daughter of Naran Kanji and widow of Mawji Kalianji.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the deceased abovenamed who died at Bombay, on the 29th day of April, 1917, (and of whose Estate the undersigned is appointed Receiver by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 1276 of 1917, in terms of the consent Decree passed on the 23rd day of January, 1919, in the said suit, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands, if any to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at the undermentioned address after which date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased in terms of the said Decree amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the undersigned shall not be liable for the asset's of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1919.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver of the Estate of the deceased abovenamed.

Address:—
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Receiver's Attorneys.
2403

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NEMCHAND MANEKCHAND and AMBALAL BAPUBHAI, Receivers of the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written under the consolidated Consent Decree, dated the 4th day of March, 1918, in Suits Nos. 1220 of 1915, 1004 of 1916 and 1009 of 1916, have contracted and agreed to sell to our client, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or stables standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khanderao Wady, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 41-42-43, Street Nos. 11 (1), and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Bai Pankore on or towards the South by the Dady Seth Agiary Lane, on or towards the East by the house of Tapidas and on or towards the West by Halakhore's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kalbadevi and Khanderao Wady, having two buildings thereon one facing to Khanderao Wady and bearing Municipal C Ward No. 4141, Street No. 10 and standing in the name of Damoderdas Tapidas in the Municipal Records and the other facing Kalbadevi Road bearing Municipal Ward C. No. 5807, Street No. 362, standing in the Municipal Records in the name of Dayabhai Tapidas and the open passage connecting the said two houses and bearing Old Survey Nos. 85 and 78, New Survey Nos. 2/496 and 484 and bounded as follows on the East by the Kalbadevi Road on the West by Malhar Wady and the stables, on the North by the House of Bhagwandas Dulabhadas and on the South by the house standing in the name of Damoderdas Tapidas bearing Municipal C Ward No. 6806.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards and five-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house fronting the said Kalbadevi Road and [illegible] or range of buildings on the west side thereof both standing on the said piece or parcel of ground and including the two messuage connecting the portion of the said messuage tenement or dwelling house fronting the Kalbadevi Road and known as the Panjra Pole house with the house on the South thereof purchased by Shah Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his mother Bai Jaccore from Jamnadas Runchhordas and together with half of the well which is party in the said piece or ground and partly in the said property purchased by the said Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his said mother as aforesaid and which said piece or parcel of ground is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards West by a public passage now called Khunderao Lane, on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the property bearing Collector's Old No. 460, New No. 2439, Old Survey No. 78 and New Survey No. 484 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 4142 to 4146 and Street Nos. (1) and 13-14 and on or towards the South by the property purchased as aforesaid by Shah Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his mother Bai Jaccore from Jamnadas Ranchhordas and partly by a sweeper's passage which divides the said property purchased as aforesaid by Shah Tapidas Varajdas in the name of his said mother from the said piece or parcel of ground and premises and which said piece of ground is Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 461 and New No. 2442, Old Survey No. 65 and New Survey No. 2/496 and which said dwelling house and chawl are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward C Ward No. 5806-7, Street Nos. 344-46-50-52.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2403

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAKHARLAL RAMDAS has contracted to sell to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Karamsi Damji's Buildings, No. 6, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Eksar in Borivli in the Registration District of Thana and Sub District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one acre and twenty-nine and a half goonthas bearing Survey No. 189, Pot No. 1-2-8-9 and under the Record of Rights Entry No. 1043, Survey No. 189, Pot No. 10, Entry No. 1050 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land of Kaikhushroo Limjibhai Panday, on the West by the land of Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonkar, on the North by land of Bhai Bobaji Talim and on the South by a public passage.

Dated, this 22nd day of April, 1919.

D. M. DARU,
2377 Purchaser's Pleader.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 402 BALES COTTON.
THIS FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Cotton Green Colaba, by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivsyamal and on account and at the risk of Seth Dullabhji Bhagwan.
246 bales Limbdi stapled cotton.
139 bales cotton Mathia Bhavnagar.
17 bales Viragam stapled cotton.
The above goods are on view at the godown of Seth Thackersidas Shivsyamal.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Seth Hansraj Purshottam.
13 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 8181.
On account and at the risk of Seth Kanji Purshottam.
12 Bales Japanese shirtings No. 5151.
17 Bales Japanese shirtings No. 2525.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FLORA SARON SOPHER has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure (the cess whereof is redeemed) and situate at the Military Square Lane, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 284 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 42, New No. 4885, Old Survey Nos. 1488 and 1487 and New Survey No. 9488, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1211 and Street Nos. 17-19 and 21, Military Square Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Military Square Lane, on or towards the West by the property of late Jacob Isaac David, on or towards the North by the public highway called Military Square and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Yacoob Sinnah but now of Mr. Jala Solomon Sassoon and Aron S. Sassoon and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2396

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOPHIE, wife of Joseph Elias Ezra, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure (the cess whereof is redeemed) and situate at the junction of Military Square Lane and Rutherfield Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 282 5/9 square yards or thereabouts situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 15 and 112, New Nos. 16504 and 4959, Old Survey No. 1497 and New Survey Nos. 2/9488 and 1A/9487 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1185, Street Nos. 7-9-13 and 15 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Military Square Lane, on or towards the South by the property of A. M. Mayer, on or towards the West by the Rutherfield Street and on or towards the East by the property of Miss Flora A. Sopher and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2397

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAKHARLAL RAMDAS has contracted to sell to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Karamsi Damji's Buildings, No. 6, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Eksar in Borivli in the Registration District of Thana and Sub District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one acre and twenty-nine and a half goonthas bearing Survey No. 189, Pot No. 1-2-8-9 and under the Record of Rights Entry No. 1043, Survey No. 189, Pot No. 10, Entry No. 1050 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land of Kaikhushroo Limjibhai Panday, on the West by the land of Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonkar, on the North by land of Bhai Bobaji Talim and on the South by a public passage.

Dated, this 22nd day of April, 1919.

D. M. DARU,
2377 Purchaser's Pleader.

SALE BY AUCTION

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.
23, Church Gate Street, Fort,
Near Mongini, Ltd., Confectioners.

AUCTION SALE OF 4,871 LBS. DATES ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH APRIL, 1919, AT 12 NOON (S. T.).
Under instructions from the Officer Commanding 56th Brigade Supply Section, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay Brigade, BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Bombay Castle, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay Brigade, behind the Town Hall, at Elphinstone Circle, four thousand eight hundred and seventy-one pounds Dates.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance should be paid and goods will be taken delivery of within twenty hours from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 23, Church Gate Street, valuable handsome household furniture such as:—Drawing room sets lined with tapestry and velvet, drawing room cabinets, chest of drawers, hat stands mirrored, easy chairs, reclining sofas, revolving book case, plain and glass painted teapoys, teakwood and blackwood chairs, office chairs, revolving chairs, wooden cots, baba cots, iron beds, office tables (large and small) drawing and writing tables, sewing machines, gramophones with records, etc., etc.
A rare opportunity to offices and Export and Import firms. Grandfather Westminster chiming clock in good working order, new English Stenciling machine in perfect working order, will also be sold in Public Auction.
Also several lots of jewellery such as diamonds and rubies collars, diamond and rubies rings, pearls mala, pearl chak, bracelets set with diamonds and rubies, pearls bangles, ear-rings, pearl kadas, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome, artistic, furniture, rich glassware, crockeryware, wearing apparels, etc., the property of the late Mr. R. Lewis.
Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. R. Lewis, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, To-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Florence House, at Merrywether Road, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, at Appollo Bunder, handsome artistic furniture consisting of dining-table, dining-chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron beds, folding screens, rocking chairs, cane sofa, and chairs, long grin easy chairs, music stool, mahoganized teapoys, round, square and octagon tables brass bowls, and ornaments, satsuma vases, wall ornaments, glass door cupboards, teakwood partition screens, carved blackwood figures, wall brackets, pictures in frames, hatstand, bead chicks, glassware, crockeryware and wearing apparels, etc.,
The property of the late Mr. R. Lewis.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Furniture, One Clock by James Mackabe with Glass Show Case, One Pair Old China Jars, Rich China Vase, Austrian Safe, Rich Glassware, Platedware, Crockeryware, [illegible] Esq., Satsuma Vases, [illegible] Bros.
On TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow, situate at the corner of Paul Road, opposite the Sea Side, at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable handsome artistic furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meat-safe, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, mirrored sideboards, artistic corner cabinets, plain and tiled tea teapoys, rich show cases, teakwood and blackwood chairs, revolving book case, glass door cupboards, clothes baskets, dressing and writing tables, hat-stands, jardineers, chiffoneers, flower pots, rich pictures in frames of water colours on various subjects, fire-proof Austrian safe, baba cot, perambulator, iron beds, washhand tables, towel horse, rich glassware, crockeryware, platedware, one clock by James Mackabe with glass show case, one pair old China jars, rich China vase, and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of J. A. Murat, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.,
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld
SUNDAY, 27th, at 9-45
FAREWELL CONCERT.
By kind permission of Admiral of the Fleet
LORD JELLICOE,
Capt. LEGGETT and OFFICERS
H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND"
ORCHESTRA
will give a specially selected programme including the following:—
March .....“Colonel Bogey” .....Alfred
Suite ..... “Yankiana” .....Thurbun
JAZZ WALTZ ..“Missouri” .....Logan
Selection ....“Chu Chin Chow” ....Norton
Waltz ..... “The Angelos”
with Bell Effects. .....Lotter
JAZZ RAG “For Me & My Girl” ....Leslie
Selection .....The Great Alhambra Revue
“Bing Boys on Broadway”
with full JAZZ effects.
Popular prices. Booking at THEATRE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

"THE CINEMA STAR" Revival of the popular success.

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. plan at the THEATRE.

Daily at 6-30 p.m. THE FINAL EPISODE OF **"The Strange Case of Mary Page."**

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

in a tremendous Screen version of

"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN."

PATHE GAZETTE Showing Special Views of H.M.S. NEW ZEALAND in England.

THE FOURTH WEEK

comes to an end this Evening. It has been a week of surprises and sensations.

JUDEX

being defied by the villainous "One-Eyed" Babar to do his worst, displays his rare abilities of detection and analysis in a manner that elicits from the audience, invariably, a hum of admiration.

EXPLOITS OF JUDEX

has been rightly termed "the Royal Film of Realism."

Don't forget to look in this evening at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows To-night :—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

THE LAST CHANCE

to-day to see the First Four Parts—(5,000 feet) of the tremendously powerful Greater Vitagraph Serial,

"Vengeance—And The Woman!"

(40,000 feet)

Every Episode is fairly bursting with death-defying adventure, all real and shown before our very eyes.

WILLIAM DUNCAN and CAROL HOLLOWAY

are setting a new mark for the dare-devils of the Screen.

Hold tight—because with each Episode of this marvellous flight through mystery land you will have cause to gasp at the thrilling events which the picture reveals to you.

The Programme includes "GYP—The SUPER-DOG"

a 2-Reel Drama and a Comic.

Four Shows To-night: 5-15; 7-0; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

"Did You Ever Have a Good Time?"

is the question that the deceived, disillusioned, loney Preston, a millionaire, asks little Linnie, a Saleswoman in his father's big department Store, and what price does she pay for the Good Time she had?

SEE—Mrs. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in the latest "Jewel" production

"PRICE OF A GOOD TIME"

at the Newly opened

GAIETY CINEMA

(Gaiety Theatre—Opp. Bori Bunder)

ONE SHOW ON MONDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS AT 6-30

3 SHOWS ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT EXCLUSIVE

THE MAD LOVER

A drama of intense Love and Hatred

Featuring the Famous Stars

Robert Warwick

AND

Elaine Hammerstein

PATHE GAZETTE (Topical)

"NO PLACE LIKE JAIL" (Comic)

Every night: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat. & Sun. & Holidays at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

Next Saturday

"Ruler of the Road"

Featuring the Famous Star Frank Keenan.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-night!

BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLY DRAMA IN FIVE PARTS

MAN AND BEAST

featuring

CHARLIE

The Wonderfully sagacious Elephante.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

"KHAS LOKASHRAYA KHALIL"

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

will perform at

BOMBAY THEATRE

MR. BHARGAVRAM VARERKAR'S Masterpiece

SANGIT

"Hach Mulacha Bap"

on Saturday 26th April 1919. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AND

Sunday, 27th April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Seats can be booked in advance at the Company's residence near Benhamhalla Lane, Sandhurst Road, upto 6-30 p.m. and afterwards at the Theatre

Proprietor:—K. BHONSLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES!

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A beautiful 6-reel Photo-play:

"Brave And Bold".

Adopted from the well-known story "FOUR-FORTY AT FORT PENN."

Featuring the Human Dynamo:

GEORGE WALSH

A ripping story of love and business illustrating the thrilling acts of the hero in frustrating the treacherous deeds of his rivals who try to rob him of a billion dollar contract for his firm and the girl he was to marry.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices:—Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each). (Dress Circle Boxes Re. 5 each.)

NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FUTURE ATTRACTIONS:

Commencing from Sunday Next

"THE SCARLET ROAD"

Starring the famous actress:

GLADYS BROCKWELL.

Sunday the 27th inst., at 9-30 A. M.

A LECTURE ON

"What is Religion?"

BY Mr. E. W. FRITCHLEY.

In the present time of differences the Enlightened will Welcome a guide for the formation of their Ideas.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY

Tarzan OF THE **Apes**

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM

presents to-day and during the week

THE GREAT PASQUALI MASTERPIECE

SAMSON

AMONG THE PHILISTINES

a thrilling drama in seven reels, full of marvelous feats of death-defying stunts never before shown anywhere.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

— COSSIPSILK —

FOR

2 Complete Suits Rs. 15 & 25 and Superior Silk Rs 33 & 40.

Sample on receipt of annas 4 which is deducted while executing order.

Chadar, plain, 3 yds. × 50, for Rs. 7.

Dhoti, of Fancy border, 5 yds. × 44, for Rs. 11-0.

26 English Cut Alphabets for Re. 1-0.

PADDY SILK MANF. Co.,

BENARES CITY.

COAL! COAL!

ARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 523, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, April 24.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 518 for Fully Good Broach April-May and Rs. 522½ for July-August. For the former delivery the price then fluctuated for sometime between Rs. 519 and Rs. 520½, and again declined to Rs. 518. Later on the rate raised to Rs. 515, July-August then being Rs. 521, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 514½ and Rs. 520½ respectively. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 513½ for April-May, declined to Rs. 512 and closed as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand by exporters and mill.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	Rs.	520
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	"	527
Fully Good Bengal	May	"	462
Fine Oomras	May	"	458
Good Southerns	May-June	"	504

MESSRS. DULERAI'S REPORT.

Yesterday our Market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 528 per Candy, declined to 525, remained steady at that point for the most part of the day, after this a decline again set in and prices dropped to 521. At Colaba after small fluctuations the market closed at 521.

The market for the last two days continues stagnant. At the commencement of the operations, the tone of the market looked firm but in the course of the day as there was no demand from any quarter the prices gave way slowly. We are of opinion that the Bulls if they now receive an additional support from the American market they will be able to push up the prices to a very high level. Our prices are still below parity in comparison with the American market, but the moderate demand for actuals is mainly responsible for this disparity. We are of opinion that sooner or later the demand for Continent will be coming forth as our prices are lower and hence our market will be ultimitely lifted.

Our opinion remains unchanged.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 24TH APRIL 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	..	514
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	..	395
Fine M.G. Oomras		..	452
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	..	493
Good M.G. Southerns	July-Aug.	..	497

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	414	407	397	382	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	408	402	392	377	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	472	457	437	..	"
M.G. Oomras No. 4	..	430	415	395	"
M.G. Broach	527	522	517	507	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd April 1919.

Cotton	8,152 bales.
Wheat	3,461 Cwts.
Linseed	2 326 "
Rape, etc.	529 "
Gingellyseed	717 "
Poppyseed	204 "
Groundnuts	1,174 "
Castorseed	508 "
Rice	68 327 "
Myrabolams	7 398 "
Cottonseed	4 946 "
Mowrasee	nil "
Gram	1 892 "
Jewar	320 "
Maize	938 "
Barley	32 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are the closing rates of the Marwadi Exchange:—

Ready.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	..	71	0	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	..	71	0	0
" Karachi Bangla	..	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	14	2	0
" " Cawnpore	..	14	1	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	14	4	0
Linseed Brown Bold	..	15	8	0
" " Thin	..	15	2	0
Teelseed White 85-15	..	104	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	..	102	0	0
" Black	..	100	0	0
" Gajar 50-50	..	98	0	0
Poppyseed, White	..	18	4	0
Groundnuts	..	92	0	0
Barley	..	7	4	0
Mowraseed	..	42	0	0
Castorseed	..	82	0	0

Forward.		Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	..	9	10	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	..	8	9	0
Linseed May	..	16	2	0
Linseed Sept.	..	16	10	0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 24th.

	Rate per lb Rs. as. p
Davids No. 10	0 15 6
Shapurji No 10	0 14 12
Simplex No. 10	0 14 6
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 16 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	229
Hongkong "	226½
Shanghai "	32½
Japan "	147½
Singapore "	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 199
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr .218.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 224.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 326.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 287.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market continued steady with a good amount of business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 219½, Swan 625, Simplex 665, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 570, Madhowji 2,192½, Luxmi cotton 1,875, Kohinoor 1325, Currimbhoy 375, Kastoorchand 1100, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoyl 760, David 590, Crescent 237½, Colaba 1570, Century 475, By. Cotton 605½, Bg. Dyeing 1440 Bundi 40, Shivrajpur 40, Alcocks 915, Katni O. 275, Katni D. 1445, Tata New D. 430 p, Tata Old D. 1125, Tata O. 236½, Tata Bank 17½, Tata Oil 170, Tata Mill 1330, Telephone 320, By. Burma 1015, Bt. Burma Petroleum 19/10, By. Tram 655, By. Steam 385, Tata Hydro: 1285, By. Burma N. I. 282½, Ind. Cement 495.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2180, Swan 625, Simplex 665, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 570, Madhowji 2190, Luxmi cotton 1850, Kohinoor 1322½, Currimbhoy 377½, Kastoorchand 110, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoy 762½, David 592½, Crescent 237½, Colaba 1775, Century 475, By. Cotton 595, By. Dyeing 1440, Bundi 40, Katni O. 275, Katni Defd. 1445, Tata New Defd. 430, Tata Old Defd. 1122½, Tata Ord. 236½, Shivrajpur 40, Alcocks 910, Bt. Burma Petro: 20, By. Burma 1005, By. Tramway 656, By. Steam 380, Tata Hydro: 1285, Tata Bank 17/6.

"MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS."

(From our Correspondent.)

April 24.

A slight decline has been evident in almost all chemicals. English Bleaching about 15 tons have now arrived in the Bombay Harbour, and consequently the prices have been affected, with a further decline. Good quantity has changed hands at Rs. 30 per cwt. While Japanese Bleaching has fallen still, and is quoted at Rs. 22 per cwt. Indentors do not like to undergo the risk of booking Japanese Bleaching, since, owing to the demand steadily decreasing, heavy losses may be incurred. Sodium Sulphide had good demand still, but the prices have continuously fallen and is quoted at Rs. 15 for United alkali, while American is still lower than this. Practically no tenders have been issued by the mills for Zinc Chloride, which shall have some demand in the beginning of Monsoon. The quotations, approximately are as below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Eng. Bleaching	30	0	0	
Jap. Bleaching	22	0	0	
Sodium Sulphide	13	0	0	
Zinc Chloride	25	0	0	(no demand.)
Caustic Soda 98%	38	0	0	
Caustic Soda 76%	22	0	0	
Glauber Salt	5	8	0	
Washing Soda	7	8	0	

Among Sizing chemicals, the tone has been almost steady, and several transactions have taken place, the general quotations being as follows:—

	Rs.
Farina	24
Sago	15
Wheat Starh	36

The other chemicals have undergone practically no changes.

MILL STORES.

Excepting 32 counts Healds and Reeds, there is enough stock in the markets, and the stock holders are eager as before to dispose off their goods. Fresh stocks are arriving in the markets, and it is reported that previous idents booked long before are being fulfilled now, which the merchants do not very much like. Several shipments arrived in the Bombay harbour are lying still without the delivery being taken, not the drafts being retired. Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Picking Bands and other mill-stores are steady, and the demand is slow. The quotations are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Healds	1	12	0	
Reeds	5	4	6	
Roller Cloth	5	0	0	
Roller Skins	50	0	0	Best English.
Picking Bands	3	4	0	
Jap. Shuttles 14½ Bands	25	0	0	
Eng. Shuttles 13½ Bands	30	0	0	
Rowings	31	0	0	
Slubbings	70	0	0	
Ring-travellers	2	8	0	
Jap. Ring-travellers	1	0	0	(no demand.)

The dullness in the markets is steady, and are no signs of improvements, judging from the tone prevalent now. Several firms decide to stop their millstore business, since, large profits which were secured in war times are no more obtained.

To ascertain which of the granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

will PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS

or whether you are liable to the Duty

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS

or on

SECONDHAND INFORMATION

BUT CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL,

at 30 Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle

BOMBAY

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

Income Tax and Super Tax

TELEPHONE No. 2560.

LARGE STOCKS

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
MILL & GIN
STORE
SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street

BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 789.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 10th

Day's Export to Great Britain	4,000
" to Continent	12,000
Demand Bills	4.84.50

New York April 21st

Futures at New York May	27.60
" " Oct.	24.75

SUGAR REPORT.

Weltevreden, April 18th.

To-day sales 246,470 Piculs of Superior at 20 3/4 to 21 guilders.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 17th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May Buyers 600

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Juilimane, Mozambiqu, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Gregory Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa and prepaid unregistered correspondence for German East Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

English mail steamer Chakrata, due at 11 a.m.

The mail steamer Chakrata with the outward mails is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 11 a.m.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Batt. (I. D. F.), will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m.

Public Lecture on "How to Help Satyagraha" by Jamnadas Dwarkadas at Carnac Bunder at 9-30 p.m.

At Home and Presentation to Drs. J. A. Turner, and N. H. Choksy, at the Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, 6 p.m.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at R. B. Yacht Club programme of music at 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 27.

Excelsior Theatre: Farewell Concert of H. M. S. "New Zealand" Orchestra at 9-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—Saturday, 4-30 and 6-30; Sunday 8-15 and 10; Monday and Wednesday, 6-30; Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 6-30, 8-15 and 10.
Excelsion Theatre Bandman Opera, at 9-30 and Cinama, at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of 12 noon.

A MATUNGA INQUEST.

The Corner, Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu aged 25, whose body was found near the gates of the Matunga Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway with wealmarks on it. The body was identified as that of Ramchandra by his brother a mill worker residing at Jacob's Circle. The deceased's brother stated tha the deceased met him on Tuesday last at noon and told him that he was going to Mahim, to fetch the wife of his neighbour Sakharam. Since then he had not been seen.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of this Association was held on the 20th instant in the building of the Servants of India Society. Mr. V. P. Pendharkar of the Tutorial Press was in the chair. The rules framed by that Provisional Committee appointed for the purpose were placed before the meeting and passed unanimously. It was decided that the Office of the Association be kept in the Servants of India Society's building. The following Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. Pandurang Javji of the Nirnyasagar Press; Secretaries: Mr. Deole of the Bombay Vaibhav Press; and Mr. Manilal Desai of the Gujarati Press; Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs. Yande (Induprakash Press), Pendharkar (Tutorial Press), Maganlal (Sarasvati Press), Manilal Javeri (Vinaya Press), Manilal Modi (Gujarati Type Foundry) and K. R. Mitre (Manoranjan Press). The annual suscription for membership is Rs. 12 only and is payable in 2 instalments.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 24th April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the south-west Punjab and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Lahore. Day temperature has decreased and is moderately or considerably below normal; night temperature is lower than usual in the south Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Day temperature is generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Thunderstorms accompanied by rain have been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.32in., Kotah 0.48in., and Jodhpur 0.13in. Skies are moderately clouded in south-west Rajputana and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal and temperature is below the average in Rajputana; the deficiency in the minimum ranges up to 13 deg. at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Gujarat and south Kathiawar. Day temperature is below normal at most stations in Kathiawar; night temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern districts. Day temperature is in defect at Saugor and Jubbulpore; night temperature is below the average in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and the neighbouring districts of the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is below the average in the northern half of the division and at Belgaum, but is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms accompanied by light to moderate rain have been nearly general in Rajputana and the south of the Peninsula; the largest fall is 0.82in. at Coimbatore. Duststorms are reported from the south Punjab and the Central Provinces, but no rain has fallen. Temperature has fallen and is below normal over the greater part of north-west India.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd April, 1919.

Numerous duststorms and thunderstorms are reported and there has been local rain in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab and Kashmir, with a few falls in lower Burma, east Rajputana and Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Dubrugarh, Bogra one inch; Calcutta one and a half; Lahore a quarter; Kodaikanal three-quarters.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, April 24*).

Captain Nasiruddin Ahmed, Indian Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in Aden.

Mr. Atmaram Ramchandra Gupte, Subordinate Judge at Kalyan, to be Subordinate Judge at Kalyan.

Mr. Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar, Subordinate Judge at Kalyan, to the Subordinate Judge at Islampur.

Mr. T. S. Saldanha, Subordinate Judge at Shirpur, to be Subordinate Judge at Vengurla.

Mr. Shantaram Krishna Patkar, Subordinate Judge at Kumta, to be Subordinate Judge at Shirpur.

Mr. Bodho Gopal Kadkol, Joint Subordinate Judge at Dharwar, to be Subordinate Judge at Kumta.

Mr. Gangadhar Moreshvar Phatak, Subordinate Judge at Rahimatpur-Dahiwadi, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Bijapur.

Mr. M. DeSouza Joint Subordinate Judge at Bijapur, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Dharwar.

Mr. Ramkrishna Vaman Bodas, Subordinate Judge at Malegaon, to be Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur-Dahiwadi.

Mr. Ramchandra Baji Khangaonkar, Subordinate Judge at Chiplun, to be Subordinate Judge at Malegaon.

Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo Bhise, Acting Joint Subordinate Judge at Chiplun, to act as Subordinate Judge at Chiplun.

Mr. Govind Harbarao Sarvai, Acting Subordinate Judge at Vengurla, to act as Subordinate Judge at Satara, vice Mr. B. B. Kunte.

Mr. Abraham Isaac, Joint Subordinate Judge at Malvan, to be Subordinate Judge at Pen, vice Mr. S. A. Naik.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges to be Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judges with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan—16th April, 1918.

Mr. Govind Vithalrao Jadhav—25th June, 1918.

Mr. Narayan Dattatraya Upponi—30th June, 1918.

Mr. Bhimrao Shrinivas Khembhavi—15th July, 1918.

Mr. Vasudev Vishnu Phadke—1st September 1918.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S. to be Subordinate pro tempore Third Grade Judge, from the 6th to the 15th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be substantive pro tempore Third Grade Judge, from the 14th November, 1918, up to the date of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott's return from military duty.

Mr. N. D. Ghadia, LL.B., Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Randelia, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Registrar and Superintendent, High Court Press, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte, LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Satara, to Act as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted such privilege leave as will be admissible to him on the termination of the ensuing Summer vacation of the District Court of Ahmedabad, and is allowed to affix to it the Easter holidays and the vacation.

Mr. G. D. French, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government Legal Department, is granted, with effect from the 22nd May 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period up to six months.

The services of Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., Deputy Controller of Munitions, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th March, 1919.

Mr. Jagan Nath Dutt, to be a Probationer and to be under the orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Saheb Manishankar Manchharam Joshi to hold a temporary appointment, for six months, of Sixth Grade Deputy Collector for performance of duties connected with [illegible] and to do duty as District [illegible] Kaira.

Mr. R. S. Katgeri, Dis[illegible] Ratnagiri, is granted p[illegible] month with effect from [illegible] permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays.

Mr. S. F. A. Edrus, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks from 15th April, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. M. Chibber to be Plant-breeding Expert to the Government of Bombay, with effect from 1st January, 1919.

Commander C. W. Ramsay, R.I.M., Assistant Port Officer Bombay was granted war leave with effect from the 24th February, 1919 to the 20th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

The Rev. H. Foote was, as a special war concession, granted leave of absence on full pay for three months with effect from the 14th November, 1918.

The Rev. P. H. Loyd of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, has been permitted to resign with effect from the 9th April, 1919.

Mr. H.C. B. Mitchell, Registrar of Companies, Bombay, to be a member of the Accountancy Diploma Board and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, vice Mr. P. S. Mellor, resigned.

The Rev. F. P. Wiley, Superintendent, Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 5th May, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major W. S. J. Shaw, M.D., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence to six months.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months in addition to the privilege leave granted to him.

The services of Mr. S. K. Haldar, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. J. Rodgers, on return to duty, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I. C. S.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., on relief, to be on special duty with the Salsette Development Officer till Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., proceeds on leave and thereafter to be Salsette Development Officer and Assistant Collector, Thana.

The Rev. W. W. N. Alsop, Temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar vice the Rev. C. B. G. Collier, on leave pending further orders.

The Rev. H. J. Kerridge, a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 5th April, 1919, or any subsequent date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, Acting Educational Inspector in Sind, is granted, with effect from the 15th September 1919, privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to fourteen months.

In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 (1) (ii) of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Anant Keshav Kamat is permanently disqualified for obtaining a license under the Act to drive motor-vehicles.

DR. J. A. TURNER.

ENTERTAINED BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, gave a farewell entertainment yesterday in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Bombay, in honour of Dr. J. A. Turner, who is sortly leaving India. There was a large attendance of the members of the department, among those present being Dr. Sorab Cowasji, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Dr. Godinho, Dr. Cairns, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. Chowksey, Dr. Mary Browne, Mr. N. S. Kowsik, Mr. Higgins, and others.

Dr. Sorab Cowasji, Acting Health Officer, proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, said the praises of Dr. Turner had been sung and rightly so by many public bodies during the last few days for inestimable services which he had rendered in connection with the sanitation of this great city. They had met there that afternoon to express their very great regret at the severance of his connection with the department. Many of them had been associated with him in the work ever since he had been at the helm of affairs for the last eighteen years, and he (the speaker) was sure he was voicing the sentiments of the whole of the department when he said that during all these years they had found in Dr. Turner not only a very capable head of the department but a very kind and considerate master (applause). It was a highly difficult task to administer such a huge department as theirs. They would all agree with him that Dr. Turner had performed that task with conspicious success (applause), and the secret of that success lay in his kind and sympathetic yet firm rule over them. He had infused a good deal of his untiring energy in all of them and in that manner and by the force of his example he had exacted good work from them. He always tempered justice with mercy and as they were aware he had done his best to promote the interest of every one in the department from the highest to the lowest, and if he had not been completely successful in all his endeavours in this direction the fault lay not with him, for the power of the purse rested with others. They were all deeply grateful to Dr. Turner for all that he had done for them, and their parting with him was therefore all the more painful. They wished he had remained longer with them but they must recognise that after so many strenuous years of work he required rest. They hoped that he would enjoy his well-earned rest for long years to come. They also hoped that his brilliant career as a Sanitarian would not end with the severance of his connection with this city but that his versatile genius would find scope for further activity in his own country. They wished him God-speed and a pleasant voyage. He (the speaker) asked those present to drink Dr. Turner's health.

Those present then drank Dr. Tirner's health, the whole assembly standing, and three ringing cheers were given for him.

Dr. Turner, replying to the toast, thanked these present for the kind hospitality they had extended to him there that afternoon. He paid a tribute to the work which the department had done during these long and strenuous years. They were a hard-worked lot ordinarily but the demand which had sometimes been made upon them, as for instance at the time of the various epidemics, was very great indeed, and they had always put forth their best endeavours for the realth and sanitation of the city. He again thanked them for the work they had done in this [illegible] to Dr. [illegible] sion.

BENGALI LITERATURE.

JUSTICE MUKHERJI ON STUDY OF VERNACULARS.

The twelfth sitting of the Bengal Literary Conference commenced on the 21st instant on the Howrah Maidan, Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji presiding. Mr. A. G. R. Henderson, District Magistrate of Howrah, and President of the managing committee opened the conference with a short speech welcoming the delegates. Mr. Henderson said he had always taken a great interest in Bengali literature, and was an admirer of the devotees of that literature.

The president in the course of an interesting speech in Bengali said by way of advocating a comparative study of the Indian vernaculars to be enforced by the provincial, universities of India, the Bengalis will live as Bengalis, the Punjabis as Punjabis and yet they would have the advantage of unifying themselves by realising the beautiful and the good through the exposition of their respective languages and literature. The only agency for realising the unification of national thought was the university. The literature which had elated the Maharattas, the poetry which ran through the veins of Hindustan, must be made to flow through the veins of the Bengalis. There was little chance of bringing about the reciprocity of this feeling unless the provincial universities included in their curriculum the study of comparative vernaculars in the M. A. examination. With this object in view the Calcutta University had introduced a system of compulsory examination in Bengali and another vernacular language, either Maharatta or Hindi or Gujarati or Telegu in the M. A. standard. He was not talking of politics for those that had no real culture and unity of thought, to dabbie in politics might be exhilarating to them but was sure to be followed by mental lethargy. In order to safeguard the uniformity of national thought it was indispensable that the national literature should be propped on the national language. It was sheer madness to think of setting up a national liberature on the basis of a foreign language.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The 8th Anniversary of the Association and the 7th prize distribution ceremony of the Free Night Schools conducted by the Association, will take place on Sunday the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (Junior) will preside.

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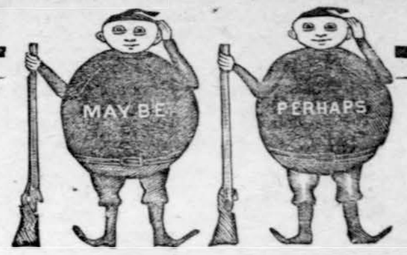

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.

S. S. Knowsley Hall, Manship, Liverpool, March 16.
S. S. Chakla, Allen, Busreh, April 17.
S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.

S. S. Dilwara, Walker, Shanghai.
S. S. Querimba, Legrand, Rangoon.
S. S. War Leopard, McKeller, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance, yesterday:—

S. S. Griqua, Wooser, Hull via Karachi.

S. S. Knowsley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2,705 tons, Captain E. W. Manship, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 17th instant.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Ferry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 21st instant.

S. S. War Leopard:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer War Leopard, 3,151 tons, Captain J. McKeller, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Griqua:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Griqua, 2,099 tons, Captain A. W. Wooser, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Singapore for Colombo Westward bound on the 22nd instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Thursday, 24th April, 1919).

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.				
P	Siam Maru	2816	Hongkong	27-4-19	..G S Kalah
C & R	Gregory Apcar	2961	Zanzibar	N F	..M M & Co
D & E	Mocra	3168	Antwerp	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
F	Venus	2017	N F	N F	..A Yule & Co
G	Bannayan	109	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
H	Bahrein	1403	Aden	28-4-19	..T Morrison & Co
K	Rotenfels	3591	Antwerp	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
L	Nairung	2863	N F	N F	..B & P S N Co
N	Ilwen	2616	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O	Violet	57	N F	N F	..B E Colle & Co
P	Kamenta Podsh	3160	N F	25-4-19	..Graham & Co
Q	Sevenoaks Utopia	296	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Sharif Hassum owner
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Pellitana	2908	N F	24-4-19	..M M & Co
	Ing Speed	59	N F	24-4-19	..C E B P T
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Bahadurl	829	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	F N	N F	..B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Griqua	2099	Hull	25-4-19	..J Finlay & Co
3	Nankin	4251	London	3-5-19	..M M & Co
4	Pesyian	2794	Dunkirk	25-4-19	..W & A Graham & Co
5	Kowett	2393	P Gulf	25-4-19	..T Morrison & Co
7	Hunts Castle	3482	Suez	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
8	Clan Urquhart	3757	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
9	Nazano Maru	2342	Japan	1-5-19	..N Y Kaisha
10	Tosan Maru	2833	Japan	30-4-19	..N Y Kaisha
15	Abydos	1940	N F	N F	..Shustary & Co
16	Seirra Leone	1341	Marseilles	27-4-19	..Volkart Bros.

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	960 Karachi	25-4-19	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Urlana .. 3384 Busra	30-4-19	..M M & Co
2	Sutlah .. 2156 Busra	29-4-19	..B I M
2	Vita .. 1653 Busra	27-4-19	..M M & Co
3	Shuja .. 3112 Busra	30-4-19	..T Morrison & Co
4	Sicilia .. 4188 Busra	25-4-19	..M M & Co
5	Gosling 4740 London	29-4-19	..Italiana Consulate
6	City of Calcutta 4891 Karachi	30-4-19	..K Nixon & Co
7	Manora .. 4987 London	27-4-19	..M M & Co
10	Chenab .. 2157 [illegible]	N F	..D R I M
12	Dravati 612 Marmagoa	24-4-19	..B S N Co
13	Karmala .. 5001 London	25-4-19	..M M & Co
14	Aronda, 1677 Busra	28-4-19	..M M & Co
16	Pelladorn 3525 N F	N F	..D R I M
17	Jehangir 3361 Busra	26-4-19	..B I M

OFFSIDE.

6	Takada .. 4223 London	27-4-19	..M M & Co
10	Naderi .. 3500 Rangoon	28-4-19	..T Morrison

JETTY END.

Torilla	3169 Busra	24-4-19	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

War Hathor	1346 Busra	28-4-19	..D R I M
Bame	1899 Rangoon	27-4-19	..Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

April, 24.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 95 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.; 30 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

S. S. Karmala for London:—6 cwts. salt, 30 boxes ghee, 21 cwts. lime juice, 17 cwts. sugar Java, W. Crowder & Co.; 187 cwts. pepper, S. D. Bassons; 140 cwts. chutney, D. P. Batha & Co.; 15 bales cotton carpets, J. Murray & Co., Ltd.; 14 pkgs. empty cylinders, Cox's Shipping Agency; 750 cwts. kadaya gum, Shivjee Khettsey & Co.; 163 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas.

S. S. Mancra for London:—35 cases mica, Chemram Gesraj; 4 cases dressed skins, E. K. Palia & Co.; 120 cwts cardamoms, Mossabhoy Jafferbhoy; 187 cwts. pepper, S. D. Bassons; 4 bales hemp, National Financing and Commission Corporation; 5 cases cow guts, Cox's Shipping Agency; 104 cwts. cuttlefish, H. B. Bhesania; 2 cases silk woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 27 cwts, fishmawe, 3 bales goat skins, Joomabhoy Sherif & Sons; 20 bales goat, sheep skins, Haji Noormahomed Haji Essa.

S. S. Nankin for London:—272 cwts. pepper, 62 cwts, cashew nuts, Rattonjee Jeevandas and Co.

S. S. Ratanfels for Antwerp:—258 cwts. pepper, Esmail Dossa & Co.

S. S. Serra Leone for Barcelona:—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Serra Leone for Celte, Genoa and Marseilles:—5 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Griqua for Hull:—1 drum, 1 pot, palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Nagana Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co.; 400 bales, cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Samabhai Nathoobhai & Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Kobe:—234 bales cotton, N. M. K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa & Co.

S. S. Nagana Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kwaisha.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S. S. Nagana Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 302 bales Japanese cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Hongkong:—276 bales cotton Grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Shanghai:—398 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

REVISION OF HEALTH OFFICERS' SALARIES.

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the question of the revision of the salaries of Deputy and Assistant Health Officers was discussed throughout the sitting and the original proposition of Mr. P. C. Sethna accepting the recommendations was passed by a large majority.

The debate, on the following proposition and amendments moved at the last meeting was resumed:—

Proposed by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconded by Dr. R. T. Nariman—

That the report, dated the 10th March 1919, of the Medical Relief Committee regarding a scheme for the revision of the appointments and salaries of the Assistant and the Deputy Health Officers, be approved and adopted, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

2. That sanction be given, under Section 79 (2) of the Municipal Act, to the modified scheme recommended by the Committee subject to the conditions mentioned in paragraph 3 of the report.

Amendment proposed by Dr. D. B. Master, seconded by Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola—

That consideration of the report be postponed pending the publication of the report of the Committee appointed by Government to revise the scale of salaries of the Assistant Surgeons.

Proposed by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar—

That the reort be recorded.

2. That the Corporation are of opinion that the posts of Assistant Health Officers, who are merely intermediaries between the Health Officer and the Deputy Health Officers, be abolished on the retirement of the present permanent incumbents; that the seven Deputy Health Officers be maintained on their present scale of salaries and that they be given free use of a motor cycle; that the Medical Officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, on retirement of the present incumbent should ordinarily be on a salary of Rs. 300—10—500 which is the salary of a Deputy Health Officer of a ward and that no person who does not possess knowledge of infectious diseases and bacteriology and who has not practical experience of treating cases of infectious diseases and who is not in regular medical practicer should be appointed to the post, but that if a person with at least 7 to 10 years' experience in an Infectious Diseases Hospital can be found or is available, he may be paid at the outset the maximum salary of Rs. 500, or, if necessary, Rs. 100 as personal allowance in addition

Proposed by Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Dr. J. Cursetji.

That the report, be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration in the light of the discussion that had taken place at the meeting.

DR. SUKHIA'S OBESENESS!

Mr. H. P. Mody supported the original proposition. He said the increase after all meant only Rs. 500 per month and he was surprised that the medical members of the Corporation were the stoutest opposers of the proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia: Because they know better than you.

Mr. Mody, continuing, asked how they could expect doctor's having English Diplomas to come to Bombay on a low salary of Rs. 750 maximum. Dr. Sukhia was always obsessed by the idea that the new appointments were meant for Europeans. How was it possible for him to think like that. He did not see any necessity for the matter going back to the Committee.

LIVING IN A UTOPIA!

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia agreed with what Mr. Mody had said. He thought the ordinary public view was that the Corporation was always fond of shelving matters. Dr. Sukhia was talking of bringing men, who were bacteriological experts and men of initiative, on Rs. 300 but he must have been living in a Utopia. The Commissioner would be only too glad to have such men on low salaries.

Dr. Sukhia: I shall bring half- a-dozen, will you undertake to employ them?

Mr. Wadia said he would agree to it on behalf of the Corporation.

Dr. R. T. Nariman supported the original proposition. He asked Dr. Batliwalla, when he spoke so much of initiative, what researches had been made by Indian doctors since the plague had come here?

Dr. Cursetji: What researches have you made?

Dr. Nariman said he had asked Dr. Batliwalla for the information and unless he had that he would not proceed.

Dr. Batliwalla said one Indian had made researches and he had been honoured with the degree of London D.Sc.

Mr. J. A. Wadia did not grudge the expenses. The population had increased and so had the responsibilities. They could not find a man who was acceptable to the Commissioner to replace Dr. Turner even temporarily. The Commissioner was unable to select a man from among the Medical Staff of the Corporation for the Health Officer's post.

Dr. Dadachanji thought the reorganisation should be as suggested by their Health Officer. The Corporation must have superior men on high salaries. The responsibility for the appointments rested on the Commissioner, and he could, as stated by Mr. Askworth, appoint even a dog, and he did not know why the Corporation should take up that burden on its own shoulders. They should allow him do his best in the matter. He supported the original proposition.

IS POOR MAN'S MONEY SPENT ON HIM?

Dr. A. Viegas supported Dr. Batliwalla"s amendment. He asked whether it was proper for the Commissioner to come to the Corporation with piecemeal proposals regarding the Deputy Health Officers only, instead of the reorganisation of the whole department. He asked them to look after the health of the poor people by attending to their wants and giving them relief, he thought the poor man's money was not spent on him. He asked the Commissioner whether the work done by the Deputy Health Officers could not be done better by lower paid officers. Why did they spend so much money as Rs. 24,000 on the Registrars of births and deaths. What the poor wanted was a larger number of sweepers. Had they a sufficient number of wagons to carry the dirt. How could they cope with an epidemic if they had not all these. The report was not a majority report at all. He asked whether the Deputies had ever made a suggestion for the improvement of the health of the city. He asked the Commissioner why he had not brought proposals for the reorganisation of the lower staff, and why he was in such a hurry.

Mr. Monie: Hurry! the question was being discussed since 1911, and did they call it hurry?

Dr. Viegas wanted to know whether the number of labourers and sweepers had been increased with the increase of population.

Mr. R. D. Wadia said they had introduced the flushing system.

Dr. Viegas said he was glad to know from Mr. Wadia, a new member, that the flushing system had reduced the number of labourers (laughter). Continuing he asked what was the reason of increased mortality in Bombay. They should ask the Government to lend them an expert to see what was the reason of the increase and they should have an expert to reorganise the whole department.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit said he had come to the conclusion, considering the great stake of the Corporation that they must support the original proposition.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS' FAILURE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the original proposition. He regretted that members who were elected to sit on the Committee did not attend to their work properly. It would be better and fairer to the Corporation if they attended to their work. As for Dr. Viega's assertion that help should reach the poor in their dwelling houses, it was for that very thing they should support the proposals of the Commissioner.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker supported the proposition. He doubted if more money meant more sufficient services. If half the charges that Dr. Sukhia had made against the Health Officer were true they were very serious. The gist of the charge was that Europeans were preferred for higher posts on the simple ground of nationality. If that was a fact it must wound the self-respect of every Indian. They were told that Europeans were given the higher appointments because the Indian had more pigment in his skin than a European. If they were real charges he would only say that they were horrid charges. If they were true they must be remedied for the sake of the reputation of the Corporation. There must be a healthy comradeship between Europeans and Indians in the future, and there could be no progress unless there was such a comradeship. He hoped that the proposition would not be used as a cloak for bringing more Europeans. He supported the proposition.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner said the policy of putting off every proposal brought forward by the Commissioner had resulted in the delivery. Every thing that he had brought forward was wrong, either the proposals were too big or too small. The Deputy Health Officer of every ward must be an Indian and he had no intention of appointing any other man. But he wanted them to be paid better. The Commissioner then gave an account of the rise in the personnel of the Health Department, as also the expenditure. He had made ready schemes for the increase of labour staff, etc., and the whole scheme would be before them in a few months.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the proposition. Sir Pherozeshah had impressed upon them often and often that the main and ultimate authority in regard to all things was the Corporation, and it was not the Commissioner alone who was responsible for the appointment, although the speaker was not for much interference in the work of the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna in replying rebutted the charges of favoritism and colour prejudice in the appointments. It was absolutely impossible to get good Europeans on the salaries proposed to be paid to the Deputy Health Officers. By throwing the proposition out they would only damp the Commissioners zeal for his work.

The original proposition was then put to vote and passed, the other amendments being thrown out. The Corporation then adjourned to April 28.

"HOW TO HELP SATYAGRAHA."

MR. JAMNADAS LECTURE TO-DAY AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha a public meeting will be held in the open ground at Carnac Bunder, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Bridge opposite the railway godown to-day at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will explain "How to help the present moment."

Mahatma Gandhi will be present at the meeting.

DEPUTATION IN SIND.

The Commissioner in Sind has ordered one Mr. Manishanker Raval of Dragdharia State to leave the British boundaries. The order has been obeyed.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The Intermediate and Degree examinations of the Punjab University which were to have commenced on 28th April, have been postponed and will now commence on 12th May, 1919.

ROWLATT ACT AND COUNTRY'S DUTY.

REFORMS AND DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND.

MR. CHITALE'S ADDRESS.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale in welcoming the delegates to the Bombay Provincial Conference at Ahmednagar on Thursday said:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Reception Committee of the 19th Bombay Provincial Conference, I have great pleasure in offering you a most cordial welcome to this ancient and historic city. We have been hoping to have the privilege of holding this gathering here since 1914; but the untimely death of my lamented friend and colleague Mr. Balasaheb Deshpande and other causes conspired to defer the realization of our hope earlier.

The difficulties in our way this year have been many. The hardships entailed by the conditions of the War have been intensified by dire pestilence and famine. Influenza, unknown in its severity, swept over the land with lightning rapidity and took an appalling toll of victims. Our district had its ample share in the hole caused and badly had its ravages ceased when the grim spectre of famine began to darken the land. Famine is a fairly constant factor in the conditions of our poor District but the present distress has exceeded in its severity all previous visitations within memory. Under these circumstances, it was a serious question with us whether in spite of our strong wishes we would be able to arrange for this gathering his year, before the wet season had improved our conditions. However, a sense of the overwhelming necessity of holding the Conference to consider the momentous issues that are before the Country at present, decided us to struggle against the heavy odds and hold this Sitting. Owing to the Difficulties, with which we had to contend, we have not been able, I am afraid, to make adequate arrangements for your comfort, but I feel confident you will indulgently regard our short-comings and allow the warmth of our welcome to make up for them.

Gentlemen, we are meeting to-day at a most anxious and critical period in the history of our country; and on the right solution of the grave issues now pending before us, hangs the whole future of our county. The need for calm and thoughtful deliberation of the various questions which you will be called upon to deal with, was never greater than it is to-day.

ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

The Subject which is uppermost in our mind to-day is, of course, the Rowlatt Legislation, the agitation against it, and the deplorable consequences which have followed it. It is impossible to speak of them without deep feeling and oppressive sense of responsibility. In the whole history of our Political life under British Rule, no measure of Government has aroused such absolute unanimity of opinion and deep resentment against it. The Country's opposition has found vent from a hundred platforms, in the Press and in the Legislative Council, where all the non-official members so ably and strenuously fought against it. In spite of this unanimous and passionate opposition, Government thought it to force the Bill through the Council solely on the strength of the Official majority at its command. The Government spokesmen have justified the Legislation on the ground that it originated in careful inquiry by legal experts of unquestioned ability as to the condition of anarchical and revolutionary crime and though it is admittedly a coersive legislation, it is absolutely necessary in the interest of peace and order and that no peaceful and law-abiding citizen has anything to fear from it. This assurance on the part of Government has not gained for it the least support in any quarter or shaken the solid wall of opposition against it. The country still continues to regard it with abhorrence and no wonder, for in the case of repressive measures of this kind, it is not so much the law as its abuse that the people dead, anrd innocence and immunity from oppression are not invariably synonymous.

The Act legalises inquiry and trial in camera, does away with all recognised rules of evidence, denies the accused legal advice or right of appeal. It is an executive fiat though passed through a Legislative Council; it is true, that a Judicial colouring has been thrown on it, but its executive complexion dominates every other aspect of it.

"After Indian troops have fought for the Empire, after the Indian Princes have poured their treasure to help Government and after the Indian people have subscribed to the huge War-loans and have donated a large sum of money for meeting the cost of the War for liberty, Indians naturally feel the Act as an unmeritted slur on their loyalty. It is useless for Government to protest that it is no slur, or the people feel it as such." Such opposition cannot surely be said to have sprung only to "agin" the Government. Is it wise and statesmanslike then to persist in such a measure, especially, at the present time?

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY.

Our duty now lies in trying to secure its repeal in such peaceful ways as are open to us. The out-breaks of violence which have reently taken place in certain parts of the country, have caused deep pain to every well-wisher of the country and it is our duty to denounce these acts of lawlessness with as great an emphasis as we can command. Such deeds of violence and destruction which stain the fair name of our country, do an incalculable harm to its true interests and tend to undo the patient work of a generation of our leaders in uplifting our country. It has been a source of a feeling of intense relief and thankfulness that Mahatma Gandhi, recognising the dangers of the present situation, has generously suspended his campaign of Satyagraha which is in its very inception a movement of a peaceful nature and animated by love, truth and non-violence as he has abundantly made clear. He has offered his cooperation to Government and it is the duty of us all to follow his great example and help Government in every way we can to maintain peace and order.

In this conection, I feel certain that I shall be voicing your feelings in tendering our grateful acknowledgements to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd for the tact, moderation and firmness with which he has dealt with the situation in our Presidency and expecially in the City of Bombay. Although his Excellency has been with us for a short time only, the sympathy which has marked his administration, so far, may fairly be held to be a happy augury for the next few years of transitional conditions.

The Rowlatt Act, however, ought not to be allowed to engross our attention to the exclusion of that still greater question the question of Reforms which has been absorbing the attention of the country during the last four years.

THE REFORMS.

The War, which was admittedly fought in vindication of the rights of small and weak nations and in defence of the principles of freedom, and liberty, has happily ended. Indian Troops have fought side by side with British and Colonial Troops as comrades in three continents of the World and have shed their blood to gain the victory that has by Divine Blessing crowned our joint efforts. Our people have subscribed large War-loans and our non-official members of the Imperial Counsil whose unanimous opinion was flouted the other day, generously voted a huge gift of money for War purposes. The ideals, for which the War was waged, aroused our enthusias from the first. Peace and order was maintained in the country during the momentous period of the War and we have thus afforded the most striking proof—if proof was needed—of the fitness of the Indian people to wield the dignity and responsibility of the citizenship of the World Empire. It is a truism, Brother Delegates, that the only satisfactory form of Government, to which India aspires, cannot be anything short of what President Lincoln so pithily described as Government of the people, for the people and by the people. I believe in all sincerity that "Good Government can never be a substitute for Self-Government." The pronouncement of 20th Augst 1917 accepts this ideal with the result that we have before us, the Montagu-Chelmsford Proposals. We are not asking to reach our goal in one jump. "In the last four meetings of the Congress, it has been made clear that the goal is not sought to be reached in one leap but by successive stages and the differences amongst us are not as to the goal but only as to the size and swiftness of the stages." "All that we ask for, is that the country should be firmly set on its feet on the road to freedom. The gate to that road is the Mon'agu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms. The goal of our Political ambition is nothing short of equal partnership in the commonwealth of free nations. It must be reached by love, which cooperates and not by hatred, which seeks to wrench from a mailed fist. The coming Reform-Bill must be a message of love from Britain to India. It can be so only if it is broad, liberal, ungrudging and worked into shape by willing cooperation between Indians and Englishmen together."

DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND.

A halting step in that direction will never satisfy our legitimate aspirations and it is therefore necessary in order to make the Bill satisfactory that we should send our deputations to England to press our views. Unanimity of opinion in the country would undoubtedly have been of inestimable advantage and I ventur[illegible] unity was undou[illegible] middle of last [illegible] us all to consi[illegible] believe under the circumstance[illegible] lose anything if we have several deputations to urge our various well-defined views; but let us act and not waste time and energy which can be used in the service of the common cause in insisting that, that service must come along one channel only. Let us all therefore, strenuously cooperate in all measures necessary for that purpose, in a spirit of mutual goodwill, trust and toleration.

OTHER PROBLEMS.

In the wake of reform, we shall have to turn our attention to the solution of various other questions. We must make the village, the starting point of public life. As an administrative unit, the village has outlived many a political system and therefore it must receive our due attention. Local Self-Government must be completely freed from the leading strings of executive control. Self-Government implies the righ to go wrong; for it is noble for a nation as for a man to struggle towards excellence with its own natural force and vitality however, blindly and vainly, than to live in irreproachable decency under expert guidance from without." The question of Primary and Secondary education must engage our attention; so also the question of starting small industries, the provision of instruction in improved methods of agriculture, the relief of agricultural indebtedness, rural sanitation and excise administration. The question of famine-relief is also of no less importance. The building of small village tanks, wherever possible, the necessity of creating a Fodder Reserve and the desirability of encouraging minor works of irrigation are matters which deserve consideration. There is thus a vast field where all of us can labour in friendly cooperation for the progress and prosperity of our people along various lines.

Before I conclude, allow me, Brother Delegates, to ramind ourselves of the advice which Mr. A. O. Hume, the father of the Congress, gave in 1904. He said, "As for yourself, stop foolish quarrels and depressing rivalries; substitute loyal and close cooperation and reasoned and constant action; speak little and do much." Let us now enter on our task in the spirit of worship at the shrine of our Motherland and give of our best during the few days we will devote here in her service.

I tender you once more Brother Delegates our cordial thanks for responding to our invitation and request you to proceed to the formal ratification of the election of your President—who, coming fresh from England, will no doubt give us valuable guidance in the light of his personal acquaintance with conditions prevailing there; and we may congratulate ourselves upon having secured him to preside over our deliberations.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY

NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORK INCREASING.

According to official reports, during the week ended 22nd instant, there was very slight rain in parts of the Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts. The fall at Jacobabad was however over 2¼ inches. Standing rabi crops are in fair to good condition in several districts. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress, and preparations are being made for next season's cultivation. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is generally reported to be deficient. Prices of food-grains are high but steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Raising of hot weather crops is being encouraged in the Panch Mahals and Kaira districts. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona and Satara districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and Ahmednagar districts. Test works are open in parts of the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in two States of Kathiawar Agency. The numbers of persons on relief works including dependants on the last day of the week ending 19th of April were 16,769 in the Panch Mahals, 28,000 in Ahmednagar, 15,827 in Poona, 7,771 in the Satara district and 466 in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The number on works in Native States in Rewa Kantha was 1,198. The numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 5,514 in Ahmedabad; 19,813 in the Panch Mahals, 10,616 in Kaira, 3,732 in Broach, 4,051 in Kathiawar, 90 in East Khandesh, 2,721 in West Khandesh, 13,460 in Ahmednagar, 9,486 in Poona, 1,286 in Sholapur, 3,440 in Satara, 5,483 in Bijapur, 2,437 in Belgaum district, 1,116 in Native States in the Kathiawar Agency and 98 in Rewa Kantha Agency. The numbers on village works were 122 in Ahmedabad, 62 in the Panch Mahals, 1,643 in Kaira, 1,791 in Broach and 325 in the Ahmednagar district. The numbers on test works were 728 in the Panch Mahals and 1,646 in the Poona district. The number of workers in the Palitana State was 91. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Medical arrangements are adequate and public health is generally good except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. The numbers on works are increasing, but scarcely any signs of wandering or emaciation are noticed. The supply of rice is deficient in some districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally stationary. Cheap grain shops are working in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh and Nasik districts and in the Kathiawar Agency. The poor-house at Chembur in the Thana district for destitute immigrants into the City of Bombay had 634 inmates on 19th April. Private charitable relief continues to be organised and distributed in several places. The supply of fodder and water is insufficient over an extensive area. Fodder is still being supplied to affected areas under Government arrangement, and the use of prickly pear is extending. Nearly 19,000 cattle are sub[illegible] prickly pear in the Ahmednagar [illegible] numbers are supported [illegible] in Poona and Broach. [illegible]dle is generally indif[illegible] affected area.

POMPOUS HUMBUG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think that it is about time now that the public should raise a spirited protest against the attitude of the "Times of India," against the "Bombay Chronicle," though the "Times of India" has always posed as the dictator of public opinion here, it has never surpassed itself as it does now, in its hostility towards the "Bombay Chronicle." It would appear that the sole business of the Anglo-Indian newspapers in this country is to side with the bureaucrats and to find faults with the Indians. Hardly one of them is sympathetic towards Indian aspirations; the "Times of India" vies with the "Madras Mail," the "Englishman," the "Statesman" and the "Piconer" in advocating an antocratic rule here, in which they alone could dictate and Lord over it. They are willingly supported by the lessar fry, some of whom as your evening contemporary, for instance, have succeeded in making themselves ridiculous in their "barren brag."

It is they who have succeeded in making political questions in India a matter of racial antagonism. It is they who are sedulously encouraging racial hotred in this country by their advocacy of antocracism their one sider policy and their unsympathetic attitude towards the Indians. In every civilized country in the world the Government is liable to make blunders, to err or act unwisely; but here in India, according to these Anglo-Indian papers, the Government the European, non-officials and are never in the wrong. No sensible Government resents criticism, but here in India the Government is intolerant of honest criticism and the Anglo-Indian papers encourage them in the belief that all critics in India are dangerous agitators who ought to be suppressed, deported or otherwise dealt with. As India is not a country where national judgement prevails, all questions degenerate into racial an-ta-ganism. The Indians have only to say "No" for all the Europeans, educated and ignorant, to say "Yes." What sort of prejudice it is that cause all this unfortunate state of affairs? Is it not the arragance and impudence of the Europeans who wish themselves to be considered as desire-godo in this country and the Indians to submit quietly to their dictum? Are they blind to the fact that the state of things cannot go on for ever? That by encouraging racial antagonism, they make it very difficult for the rulers and the ruled to live amicably. The "Times of India" wishes its every body to follow example of alfays flattering the bureaucrats and upholding them though they may be quite wrong. Is this possible? See how it treats current events. It began to ridicule the opponents of the Rowlat Act and affected to treat all of them, even the members of the Imperial Legislative Council, as ignorant people who were unnecessarily alarmed. When trouble began it tried to fasten the blame on the people who demonstrated against that Act. They were only noisy agitators, not worth bothering after. When matters began to become serious it tried to raise the scare of Bholsevism as a camaflage, though at the same time characterizing the rising as "Satyagraya riots," but it never occurred to it that the unwisdom of passing the Rowlatt Act in the face of universal opposition in this country was the cause of the deplorable incidents which have taken place. It never occured to it that the fury of the people was fermented by the attempt to repress the Delhi incident more severely than the situation required (with probably the hope of intimidating the people at once). It never occured to it that the policy of O'Dywer in the Punjab, as you have repectedly drawn attention, and as Goverdondas in your issue of to day clearly recapitulates, is the cause of the violence of the out break there. Now it dares take the opportunity of the present state of feelings to insuinate that the "Chronicle" should be suppressed. Why, because you have the courage to expose the doings that are not calculated to pacify the country and is on the contrary tries to misrepresent facts. Is this the role Journalism in India? Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

Bombay, April 24.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

AJMERE (3) BEAT BANDRA SPORTING(1).

The second game in the second round of the above tournament, that between the Ajmere Local Sports Club and the Bandra Y. M. S. C. came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday, when a fairly contested struggle ended in a victory for the Ajmere team by three goals to one. The Bandra boys put up a good fight against a stronger combination, and though beaten were no way disgraced. The balance of exchanges, taken over both periods, was in favour of the winning team, both sides having equally suffered from missed chances. The Ajmere team were a decidedly stronger side than their opponents, who in spite of tricky dribbling and fine passing bouts lacked the sting and go which won their opponents the game. The Ajmere team had a greater share in attack during the initial period, while after ends had been changed, the Bandra team in spite of a promising start, during which they missed two lovely chances of scoring, fell off and took to defensive tactics and the Ajmere forwards took full advantage of this falling off and scored the lead of two goals which sealed the fate of Bandra team, who, in spite of occasional outbursts retired beaten as stated.

Grant scored the first goal for the Ajmere team off a pass from Phippe after twenty minutes from the start. Within two minutes the Bandra team equalised through Anthony. Soon after half-time arrived with the score of one goal all.

After ends had been changed, Francis scored the second goal for the Ajmere team from a melee in front of the Bandra goal. A few minutes before the close Grant scored the third goal for the Ajmere team off a pass from Maxwell, which drove the last nail to the coffin of the Bandra team, who, however, played pluckily and sportingly to the end. The game thus resulted in a win for the Ajmere team by three goals to one.

The teams were:—

Ajmere:—Sexton; Nelson and Cooles; Maxwell, Conroy and Grindy; Phippe, Grant, Francis, McLeod and Harbour.

Bandra Y. M. S. C.:—O'Neill; Gomez and Athaide; Panka, J. Entindo and Coutabir; Phillip, Amara, Andrews, A. Entindo and P. Vassenkar.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and Khanorewalla.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medical College v. Parsi Cyclists.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

B. E. S. SOCIETY'S H. SCHOOL (1) BEAT ST XAVIERS HIGH SCHOOL (0).

The final tie between the above two teams in the junior cup tournament came off on the oval on Thursday when before an interested crowd of spectators, in which the school-boys predominated, the Byculla team of the Bombay Educational Society won over the St. Xavier's High School team by a goal to nil, the only point of the day being scored by Downes a few minutes before the close of the initial period. The game which was well contested, was supervised by Messrs. Meyers and Menesse.

"TRIBUNE" REPUBLISHED.

"PUNJABI" STILL SHUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

After nearly a week "The Tribune" was published yesterday evening. The paper appeared with the following notice:—On Thursday evening, when only about half the number of the copies of the issue of "The Tribune," bearing date April 18th had been printed off and despatched, the police took custody of the premises and released them after a search of the office and the press, on Sunday afternoon. We regret we have been unable under the circumstances to bring out the paper until to-day."

"The Punjabi" is still shut and it is understood, will not be published very soon.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible hand-writing, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 25th April, 1919.

THE CRISIS AND THE CRITIC.

But a few days ago Mr. Lloyd George had occasion to condemn the attempts of certain newspapers suffering from the disease of vanity. The "Times of India" suffering from this disease, wants to know why we are yet in the land of the living. The reasons are obvious. First, because the impotent curses of our contemporary leave us entirely unaffected and second, because Bombay is under Sir George Lloyd and not Sir Michael O'Dwyer. It is no secret why in the name of law and order the "Times of India" is persistently trying to invite Government against the "Chronicle." Government know their business best and our contemporary may safely leave these matters to them without troubling its poor brains. Having joined the shocking fraternity of Anglo-Indian journals calling for repression and yet more repression, our contemporary, perhaps, thinks its duty to plead for the suppression of honest and independent journalism. But Sir George Lloyd, who thinks independently for himself and who does not take his cue from the columns of interested Anglo-Indian journals, may be trusted to preserve the balance of mind in spite of the mischievous fulminations and baseless accusations of our [illegible] We are unwilling [illegible] this unsavoury to[illegible] but the situation in the Punjab is not to be lightly dismissed. So far as Government are engaged in the suppression of disorder they have the support of every right-minded Indian, but we do not think it is the duty of public journals in India to shut their eyes and leave everything to Government. It is their bounden duty to see that excess of severity is not employed; for, as Lord Morley said, excess of severity is not the path to order. We have no quarrel with Government for proclaiming Martial Law but they should see that it is humanely and justly administered. Lieutenant Frank Johnson, in whose command Lahore has been given, has left us in no doubt as to what Martial Law means. Martial Law means "the will of the military Commander in enforcing law, order and public safety." If that be so, if it be only the *will* of the Commander and nothing else, the sooner the civil command is resumed, the better will it be. Martial Law should not be continued a minute longer than necessary and even if the painful necessity arises when military forces have to be employed, they should be subject to the orders of the civil authorities. The beneficial influence exercised by the discontinuance of Martial Law in Ahmedabad should indicate the advisability of the course in the Punjab also. For the last few days we are being informed that the situation in the Punjab has improved considerably and we are unable to understand why districts after districts are still being proclaimed under Martial Law. Civil command should not be abandoned in such hot haste and military rule should be invoked only as a last step. The employment of military forces is one thing and Martial Law is another.

And how has Martial Law been enforced in the Punjab? The definition of Martial Law, as given by the Commander of Lahore, seems to exclude all public criticism but Government should understand that they are in the last resort responsible for everything conducted in their name. Our contemporary thinks that the orders published by the Military Commander make it perfectly clear that though the orders have got to be obeyed, penalties are not to be hastily inflicted. Obviously it seems to know precious little of Martial Law. Swift punishment is the life-blood of it and it is on a scale which would be unimaginable under Civil Law. Instant reprisals have been threatened by the Military Commander which will leave little room for considered action. Our morning contemporary, which has of late thought it its one business to defend everything done by the bureaucracy, has sought to minimise public whipping in the streets of Lahore. It says with cool effrontery that the punishment of whipping is only to be inflicted for minor offences against Martial Law, and that it is better to whip naughty boys than to send them to gaol or fine their parents. Our contemporary are is welcome to its peculiarly humane ideas of chastisement of boys, but the impression sought to be conveyed that a few stripes may have been given to some boys is totally wrong. The "Times of India" cooly burked the telegram from the Associated Press from Lahore stating that "persons arrested for disobeying orders under the Martial Law are being whipped in public streets." Now who were these persons? Were they naughty boys as the "Times of India" represents? We invite attention to the following message of the Associated Press to the "Leader" dated Lahore, April 17:—

. . . "Up to this time ten orders have been passed under Martial Law, the 1st order directing people to open their shops by 2 p.m., to-day (Thursday); in default the shops will be opened by force and property will be confiscated and owners will be liable to be fined, imprisoned and whipped."

It is remarkable that the same message from Lahore as delivered in Calcutta and Bombay read: " . . Owners will be *punished*." The susceptibilities of the local censors must have had something to do with the substitution of the compendious word "punished" in the place of "fined, imprisoned and whipped." This sort of physical violence to owners, who cannot exactly be called either "naughty" or "boys," we ventured to call horrid and detestable. We are amazed at the effrontery of the "Times of India" in its attempt airily to dismiss it as a piece of fatherly correction to "naughty boys," and, what is worse, to invoke Government action against us for suggesting that a regime which permited these acts must be terriorising the population. The "Leader" has some appropriate comments in this connection which the "Times of India" may well digest:

"[illegible]one can understand shops being [illegible]equally easy to [illegible] the confiscation [illegible]this were not [illegible]the men have been warned [illegible]t they will be liable to be imprisoned, fined and whipped. We turn with horror from a contemplation of the ghastly possibilities that his order opens up. Why imprisonment? Above all, what is this reference to whipping? . . . . We are shocked by the threat of the Commanding Officer of Lahore that men will be imprisoned, fined, and even whipped if they will not open their places of business. This order goes far beyond what to our mind is the permissible limit."

Even the "Times of India," however, remembers that it has something called conscience and calls upon the Viceroy to publish facts as "the form in which the news has been published has caused pain and indignation." "Whilst public opinion will support the Punjab Government in any necessary measures," it adds, "it will not countenance measures that are either vindictive or degrading." This concession to conscience was apparently too much for our contemporary. It immediately recalls itself and says: "There is no evidence that such measures have been taken, but a frank statement of the facts should be made without delay." That is exactly what we say. We want facts about the Punjab, from the Punjab officials as well non-officials. This is not all. One of the rules under the Martial Law announced by the Commander of Lahore contains the following:

> "At present the city of Lahore enjoys the advantage of electric lights and a water supply; but the continuance of these supplies will depend on the good behaviour of the inhabitants and their prompt obedience to my orders."

We do not blame the Commander. It is the Civil authorities who are responsible. Did they try to retain command in their own hands and employ the military only when necessary? Was military rule absolutely indispensable? Even if so, are all these orders advisable? Our contemporary astutely says nothing about deportations and arrests on a scale never yet before witnessed. And deportations of whom? Of acknowledged leaders who would have been of incalculable help in calming the situation and controlling the people, apparently, as some of them were waiting for an interview with the Government. As to the use of bombs from aeroplanes and machine-gunning, our contemporary comforts itself with the idea that swift and decisive action was required. We do not want the imaginings of the "Times of India." We want a plain unvarnished tale of what happened at Gujranwalla necessitating aeroplane-bombing. If Government can convince the people that necessities did exist for a resort to bomb-throwing, they should do so without delay. Disorder must be quelled and force must be employed. The "Times of India" need not preach to us the necessity of employing force against force. But there is something like a sense of proportion which should not be wholly lost sight of. The complaint is not against the use of force but against excessive severity which is beyond the needs of justice and which is likely to have an irritant effect on the situation. The "Times of India" is accustomed to hold the "Servant of India" to admiration. Will it just consider what the "Servant" says?

"The Government of India and the Punjab Government have taken too alarmist a view of the present position, and if they do not wish to terrorise the people into submission, it is highly necessary that they should take steps to convince the public that the severity of the measures adopted by them was called for by the circumstances. The curfew gun, the order to the students of the D. A. V. College to answer the roll call four times a day, and other equally strong measures are things which seemed beyond the capacity of even a Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The dropping of bombs from aeroplanes—which is officially acknowledged—what is one to say of it? The brutality of these measures may lead to consequences which one does **not contem**plate.

But, after all, we have less to do with the "Times of India" than with Government. It is for the latter to assume control and free the Punjab from Martial Law as early as possible. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has already over stayed his time, and a change in the Punjab Government seems to be urgently called for. The Punjab has ofts-times been called the sword-arm of India. Not to speak of the mutiny days when it was the Punjab that helped the British loyally and steadfastly, it was the Punjab again that was foremost in giving willingly, its sons to fight the battles of freedom in the four corners of the world. What ails the Punjab? Whatever the "Times of India" and others of its [illegible] say, it behoves Government to adopt a conciliatory policy and bring things back to the normal in that hapless Province. There were many who derided Canning as Clemency Canning, but it is the policy of Canning that ultimately stood the test. There were many who advised Canning to adopt a policy of vengeance but he refused. It is unnecessary to say that all patriotic Indians deplore the recent outrages and desire that the miscreants should be adequately punished. But that makes it the more imperative that simultaneously all possible means of conciliation should be adopted to improve the situation.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Macleod to succeed Sir Basil Scott as Chief Justice of Bombay comes as a surprise, we imagine, to the majority of people, and, to many, as a surprise of a not very agreeable character. That Mr. Justice Macleod was in the running for the Chief Justiceship was known, but he was regarded by most people as the least likely candidate. We would have preferred, and we believe that is the opinion of the public at large, that the Government had gone outside the existing personnel of the Bombay High Court for the new Chief Justice. The High Court is badly in need of new blood and of a personality big enough and adequately equipped with the right kind of qualities to revive and carry on the traditions of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and some of his great predecessors.

Mr. Norman Macleod, as a judge of the High Court, has established a reputation for great legal ability and acumen, especially in commercial cases. We see he is commended by a contemporary for his patience and courtesy. But he has not been without his blemishes in either respect. As a judge he knows how to be patient and courteous. But he has also his own way of exhibiting impatience, and many a practising lawyer of the Bombay High Court has had to suffer under it. He has also shown a tendency occassionally to take an extravagant view of a case and to allow himself to go to unjudicial lengths in the expression of his views about it. On the whole, so far as we know, his reputation as a good judge rests on his ability as a commercial judge and the uncompromising determination with which he has exposed abuses when the need has arisen. In this respect the community has reason to be grateful to him. We trust that in the more responsible position to which he has now attained, Mr. Justice Macleod will be careful on all occasions to observe those judicial obligations and traditions which require a strict avoidance of extravagance of view or expression and the preservation of a calm and evenly-balanced mind in approaching and dealing with all judicial questions. He may rest assured of the confidence and support of the legal profession and the lay public in preserving the high traditions of the past.

Notes of the Day.

Is It Peace?

To-day the text of the peace preliminaries will be handed over at Versailles to the German delegation headed by Count Rantzau, the Foreign Secretary. The French press has already begun to adopt a militant attitude regarding the reception of the text The Allies are asked "to show a united front against German bluff and trickery." No opportunity is to be given to Germany to discuss and negotiate. "At Versailles the treaty must be published, communicated, imposed and signed" Why this overbearing attitude when the German Government has declared its intention strictly to adhere to the Fourteen Points of President Wilson? Or is it that the peace preliminaries are not fully in accord with these points? Marshal Foch has just declared that "our peace must be a peace of the victors, not the vanquished" and that "having reached the Rhine we must stay there." That would be a peace of violence, not a peace of justice. Does Marshal Foch speak the mind of the Allies as well as of France? We hope not. Unfortunately the mystery made about the peace preliminaries, and the course of the deliberations of the Peace Conference, are calculated to cause not a little misgiving.

A Wise Decision.

A London telegram dated the 17th instant contains a statement from an American source that the Allies that day agreed to send food to Russia under neutral control. No wiser decision could be taken in the interest alike of Russia and the rest of Europe. For if Bolshevism is rampant in Russia today, the responsibility for this must be shared in no small measure by the Allies whose ill-advised policy towards Russia ever since the days of Kerensky culminated in the ill-fated decision to starve that distracted country. The greatest cure for Bolshevism is food. And in feeding Russia, the Allies will be saving not only Russia but themselves from the excesses of that calamity.

A Crushing Ordinance.

Ordinances are being hurled by the Governor-General in rapid succession, and the drastic powers conferred by them on the Executive have infinitely widened the scope of authority possessed by officers acting in the name of Local Governments. The latest decree of the Governor-General is the Martial Law (Further Extension) Ordinance which enables a commission appointed under the original ordinance to try "any person charged with any offence" committed on or after 30th March 1919. As regards punishment a commission may pass in respect of any such offence under inquiry any sentence authorised by law. The terms "any person", "any offence" and "any sentence" are so sweeping in their character, that it is now in the discretion of the Executive to drag every offender, whether charged with theft or trespass or murder, to an entirely new system of trial and punishment. Originally, the commissions were empowered to try by Martial Law "persons taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government." The restriction of offences in the first Ordinance is intelligible, as they relate to crimes of armed opposition and other State offences. The present Ordinance takes away the restrictions and lets the Commissioners loose over the entire Penal Code. This is obviously a dangerous concession to the authorities of disturbed areas and it destroys the last vestige of ordinary trial procedure. It never rains but it pours!

Timely Advice.

The comments of the "Manchester Guardian", the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Westminster Gazette" on the disorders that have come in the wake of the "Black Act" are valuable, because they do not with the limited knowledge at their disposal, profess to have discovered the causes of the unrest. In this they are wiser than the "Times" whose diagnosis is due more to quackery than to insight. The "Daily Chronicle" says that the trouble cannot be cured by firmness only and it is a piece of advice which must profitably be laid to heart by the votaries of "Martial Law and no damned nonsense." The "Guardian" observes that the peril now is that the unhappy events of the hour may be used to deflect the course of Indian policy. Enemies of reform will try to exploit the fact of these unfortunate occurrences by methods of misrepresentation at which they are adepts, but we do not believe that the British people will be so foolish as to be scared away from the task of reform by what is largely the consequence of irresponsible government in India and the defiance of public opinion. The precedent of Lord Morley's firm adherence to the cause of reform, is well cited by the "Manchester Guardian", and we hope that the disasters of official obstinacy will not have anything except the right lesson for the Secretary of State in pursuing the task of constitutional reform. A sound and substantial measure of reform is a matter of the most urgent necessity, if only to prevent the repetition of events that culminate in disaster.

A Brazen Lie.

A special cable to the "Pioneer" gives the people of India a further instalment of the opinion of the London "Times". Distance has not prevented it from fathoming the depths of the trouble in India, and we are told that the Delhi occurrences are "the work of inflammatory agitations or the outcome of religious differences" The writer prefers the latter hypothesis and elucidates it in this wise: "Undoubtedly an extensive movement against cow-killing is being secretly organised and as in 1893, the movement has an anti-foreign aspect." Cow-killing has evidently been on the brain of some dilapidated expert, but the people of India will be amused at the brazen cocksureness with which the scribe has worked up a stunt which it has not occurred to a single traducer of Hindu-Moslem unity in India to start. The cordial relations between the two communities during the trouble at Delhi have been continued in the spirit of constancy in all parts of the country and the scenes of fraternisation form a new chapter in the history of India's national revival. The lie about "cow-killing" has, however, got the start and as usual will be embellished for popular reception by the Sydenhamites. When the "Times" spoke of the lurking causes and the present pretexts of the agitation, we thought there was something awful to be revealed. It is only cow-killing!

"HUMILIATION WORSE THAN DEATH."

MR. C. F. ANDREWS ON PUBLIC WHIPPING.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, writing from Delhi has addressed the following letter to the press:—

I could scarcely credit the Associated Press telegram (though it must have passed the censor), which stated that there had been public whipping in the streets of Lahore. But now I have had a visit from an eye witness, who has told me that he has actually see it himself with his own eyes and been sickened at the sight. I wish to write at once, as one Englishman among many, to express the shame and indignation which such news has brought me. I do not think that the military authorities can understand the humiliation worse than death which the people of this country feel at such a punishment, otherwise they surely would never have inflicted it. But they ought to know the truth and know it at once; for such things can never be forgiven or forgotten. Is it not possible for the Viceroy to assert his authority, as superior even to martial law, and to stop these acts before they are carried any further?

Official and Personal.

The United Service Club, Simla, are entertaining Viscount Admiral Jellicoe and staff at dinner on the 26th instant.

Captain A. F. Lascelles, M. C. Bedfordshire Yeomanry, has been appointed to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay with effect from 10th April, 1919.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Vincent Edward Nazareth as Vice-Consul for Bradil at Karachi.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C. S. I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for five months and thirteen days combined with furlough for seventeen days with effect from the 20th April, 1919, or the subsequent date of relief.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Street, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence to six months.

Mr. Gandhi is expected to be in Bombay to-day.

SELF-DETERMINATION v. VESTED INTERESTS.

AN ERA OF RESOLUTE STRUGGLE AHEAD.

MR. BAPTISTA ON THE OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

The 19th session of the Bombay Provincial Conference met yesterday at Ahmednagar under the presidentship of Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law. The following is the text of the presidential address of Mr. Baptista:—

I must thank you most gratefully for the honours you have done me in electing me President of the great Conference. I wonder what prompted you to commit such a rash and negligent act. A Mahratta is not the best apostle of patience to preside over a conference when the atmosphere is surcharged with explosive vapours from official laboratories. Mahrattas are all firebrands—present company excepted of course. But perhaps you did not know that I was a Mahratta. Some Anglo-Indians mistake me for Mazzini, and Ulysses, and other immortal *Hlenchas*. But let me assure you against those who would feb me of my birthright, that I am an Indian in every sense of the word. *Bharat Amara Desh Hai.* But descending from the Desh pedestal to the Deccan plateau, I become a full-blooded Mahratta. Therefore you must take me as I am, for better or for worse, with all the scars and wrinkles of a Mahratta; you must overlook my shortcomings with Oriental generosity, and help me with your sagacity to make this Conference a signal success.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

So much for the personal equation. Now I am sure you must be longing to hear something of that peerless Tribune of the People, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Well, he crossed the Kala Pani in safety and appeared in London in the garb of an England-returned young man. The first day he woke up at 5 a.m., and went for a constitutional walk in the middle of the road as they do in Bhuswar Peth. The next day he fell from his bed as a sign of his infancy in England. But he soon made himself at home. All who came in contact with him were charmed with him—especially the ladies. They all fell in love with his puggree. It was a nice new puggree with lots of pins in it. The politicians, however, were rather disappointed with him. They expected to cross swords with a gigantic pugnacious demagogue, stiletto in hand. They found a fragile philosopher appealing to reason and history. Forthwith the walls of prejudice erected by Anglo-Indian masons crumbled to pieces. Reflecting men realised that the great movement of Home Rule for India was not founded upon hate of British Rule, but love of British self-rule. His pleasant experiences were, however, marred by the rude shock he received from the Bar and the Bench of England resulting in a serious miscarriage of justice. But the shock saddened him for a day only. The next morning he was full of life and vivacity and declared in grave tones:—"British justice is cheap. The verdict of the jury costs three lakhs only. But British politics is dear. The verdict of the country costs three crores at least." In his labours for India he was energetic like Radium. He found the British Committee of the Congress in a comotose condition. He infused some elixir of life in it. He found that the Press of England declined to insert even in its advertisement columns some hard facts from Blue Books. So he inundated the country with leaflets. Never before was India so much in evidence in the Party programmes. Gradually at a General Election the country was roused with the result to help of Mr. Lansbury and others of the Home Rule League at London. After mature reflection Mr. Tilak bids me convey this message to you. "Home Rule is within reach. Ask and it shall be given. Only ask with a united and a resolute voice."

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Remember that England is herself on her trial at the Peace Conference. The world is in no mood for lip-service to the eternal principles of liberty and democracy. It abhors slaves, be they men or nations. This is manifest from Mr. Montagu's own pronouncement. "The whole spirit of our deliberations across the Channel", said he, "is that Empire can only be justified by the freedom and liberty it guarantees, and the motive of the world's statesmanship at this moment is a hatred and detestation of ascendancy and domination." This was a post-prandial oration, but Bikanir presided, not Bacchus. Indeed this wicked war would have been waged in vain if it did not end in detestation of domination. And shall we be denounced as disloyalists and potential rebels for sharing this detestation with the world's statesmen? It is no mere pious opinion. It is embodied in the Draft Covenant of the League of Nations. Act 19 recognises the provisional independence even of those nations in the enemy territory and the Turkish Empire, who are not sufficiently capable of self-government. They will be placed under a mandatory of their own choice, but the functions of the mandatory will be only advisory. Why should not the Bureaucracy in India similarly cease to govern and be confined to assist and advise us in the art of self-government? Is Jugo-Slavia and Syria fit for such self-government and not India? The idea is absurd. Is the League going to be more generous to enemies than to faithful friends? Certainly not. Of course the League will not intervene in the internal affairs of the Allies with mandates as they do in the affairs of the fallen foes. But behind the purdah several are dropping gentle hints to those who live in glass houses. And here I am tempted to announce, though without permission, that Mr. Tilak has received assurance in writing from one of the most powerful personalities at the Peace Conference that the Parliament of England will in due time apply the principle of self-determination to India. Therefore India will obtain what she desires, decides and demands, even from the present Parliament. Therefore if the Congress scheme is wrecked or reduced, it will be wrecked by the Seceders. The Press of England are utilising their attitude to deceive and delude the world by pretending that the whole of India, bar a few irreconcilables, assents and accepts the projected reforms. This is not true. I think our Moderate friends owe a duty to the country to expose this deception. I do not know why they have seceded or why they quarrel with the word "disappointing" unless they are convinced that they can get nothing more than is offered. Personally I can see no difference in principles or fundamentals between the Seceders and the Faithful, having regard to the amendments suggested by both. Under the circumstances I would take the liberty of exhorting them as good patriots and true sons of India to present a united front at this, the most momentous crisis in the tragic history of India.

ROWLATT ACT.

Coming from England to India I fondly hoped to pass from the theatre of unrest to the home of inertia, but I found the country in commotion over Rowlattism. This Act is justified by the Rowlatt report, but that report is a mere summary of secret police reports. Such a document is a rotten foundation for a law which libels a whole nation whose fidelity during war has not been surpassed in any part of the British Empire. But But this Act is no law. It is license. It bears on it the impress of Ivan the Terrible, not the Majesty of Law. The masals of Sir Basil Scott have damned it, and so has his ex-brother, the faithful Sir Narayen Chandavarkar. No wonder the Act is now known as Kala Kaida. But the best place for Kala Kaida is Kala Pani, and we must not rest content till we send Kala Kaida to Kala Pani.

I am sure the Act was not intended to interfere with religious and social matters, but I am not sure it was not intended to restrict political activity. There are passages in the Reforms Report which foreshadowed this piece of legislation and its probable use for restraining political propaganda. But the question now is what is Government going to do in the face of the volcano it has provoked? It is not right for Government to smile with the anger of the people—what the people will endure depends upon their temper at a given time as Burke declared on the eve of the American revolution. True statesmanship consists in pacifying the people, not terrifying them with the engines of repression. Government should rise above the nauseating solicitude for prestige. Prestige is never tarnished by the splendour of a just and courageous act. What is wanted is some genuine high-minded act of statesmanship; and not an exasperating exhibition of unbridled absolutism as if the bureaucracy were impregnated beyond redemption with the microbe of Prussianism. It is the height of injustice and tyranny for one community to impose its will upon another in the sacred name of law and order. Lord Chelmsford might well recognise the wisdom and value of paying some deference to the "solid rock of opposition" that obstructed the passage of the Black Bill. The least he can do is to announce at once that he will not enforce the Act without the concurrence of the elective element in the Council. There is no reason to distrust those whom the people trust. But should statesmanship fail, what is going to be the message of this Conference to the people of this Province? I think we must realise that we are entering upon an era of a resolute struggle between the rulers and the ruled. So mote it be. But let us make it a noble struggle between Right and Might worthy of our people and our venerable civilisation—Liberty's battle once begun, never ends till it is won. We are of course pledged to constitutional methods. Let no one forswear those pledges as scraps of paper. But within the constitution we are justified in resorting to Satyagraha, Swadeshi and Boycott.

SATYAGRAHA, SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

I will not conceal from you my natural reluctance to special measures, but the alternative is abject acquiescence repugnant to one's manhood.

Satyagraha is sanctified to a Christian by the crucifixion of Christ on Calvary. But Christ said:—"Render unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and unto God what belongs to God." I believe this sanctions passive resistance but no more. But let us not confuse and confound passive resistance with active resistance. To do an act which the law forbids is active resistance, e.g., to sell proscribed books or to commit suicide. Not to do an act which the law enjoins is passive resistance, e.g., not to pay taxes, or not to

(Continued on page 8).

PEACE TERMS.

ALLIES TO SHOW UNITED FRONT.

AGAINST GERMAN BLUFF AND TRICKERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

The Havas Agency states:—The German Government has accepted all the Allies' conditions and will send to Versailles a delegation headed by Count Brockdorff Rantzau, the total number of the German delegation being about 75.

The French press states that whatever differences of opinion may exist among the Allies, they will relegate them to the background and show a united front against German bluff and trickery. America, France and Britain are absolutely at one in their attitude towards German efforts to protract the discussion. No controversy will be possible between Versailles and Berlin. At Versailles the treaty must be published, communicated, imposed and signed.

EQUALITY OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Council of Four met this morning to discuss the Japanese question, the Japanese delegation insisting that the problem must be disposed of before the arrival of the German delegates.

FRENCH CLAIM TO SARRE BASIN.

The Peace Treaty provides for the ownership by France of the mines in the Sarre valley, involving the ownership of accessories, plant, equipment, buildings and schools. The Sarre basin will form a part of the French Customs Union.

GERMANY AND PEACE TERMS

PERMISSION TO DISCUSS CERTAIN CLAUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 16.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., April 24.

The Havas Agency states that it is likely that the Germans will be allowed to discuss certain of the peace terms such as financial and economic terms and will be permitted to make observations and suggest changes and amendments not on principles but only on methods of application, but concerning military and territorial decisions they will have to accept or reject.

TURKEY'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

EVIDENCE AS TO HER RELUCTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12 noon, April 24.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Striking revelations in connection with Turkey's entry into the war transpired at a court-martial of officials implicated in the Armenian atrocities. The accused Yussuf Riza admitted that Enver Pasha prior to Turkey's entry signed a convention with Georgia for operations in the Caucasus cutting off Russian lines of retreat. Hence the extensive Turco-German concessions to Georgia in the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Turkey always asserted that she did not intend to depart from neutrality, but war was imposed owing to the unfortunate encounter with the Russian fleet.

MESSRS WALLACE AND BAKER ARRIVED IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 24.

Mr. Hugh Wallace, the new American Ambassador to France has arrived in Paris. Mr. Baker, American Secretary for War has arrived in Paris in connection with the demobilisation of the American army and the disposal of the American stores in France.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ON SYRIAN COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., April 24.

PARIS.—The British representatives on the Commission which will investigate the Syrian question are Sir Henry McMahon and Commander D. G. Hogarth

RUBBER GROWER'S ASSOCIATION.

REPORT FOR 1918.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., April 24.

The report of the Rubber Growers Association for 1918 states that the rehearing of the Excess Profits Case of the Rubber industry by the Board of Referees was adjourned pending determination of the Merlimau appeal.

With regard to coordination and extension of research so far as can be judged local schemes for Ceylon and Malaya would fail to effect coordination.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

1,800 DEPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., April 24.

MARSEILLES, 21st April.—The steamers Novyra, Nore and Atreus with 1,800 Germans deported from China in charge of British naval detachments have arrived. S. S. Novyra is bringing the staffs of German College at Shanghai and Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and also a number of merchants, consular officials and missionaries. She has been brought into the port to disembark and two Chinese officials are in charge of the repatriation arrangements. S. S. Nore has come into the harbour while S. S. Atreus will continue her voyage.

INDIAN DISORDERS.

"CANNOT BE CURED BY FIRMNESS ONLY."

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 24.

Commenting on the Indian situation, the "Daily Chronicle" says the Indian disorders cannot be cured by firmness only. The sooner some further definite progress can be made with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, the better the prospect may be expected to become.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—The peril now is that the unhappy events of the hour may be used to deflect the course of policy. Mr. Montagu may find a sure guide in the example of his illustrious predecessor, Lord Morley, who refused to allow the crimes of a little minority to affect the labours which issued in the last great measure of constitutional reform and none has since cast doubt upon his wisdom.

DISTURBED PUNJAB.

EXTENSION OF PROCLAIMED AREAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The latest news from Lahore states extraordinary rumours as to the effect of the Rowlatt Bills is still prevalent. There is nothing further to report elsewhere.

LAHORE, April 23.

A Government communiqué says the position is well in hand; the cutting of telegraph wire continues; the main disturbing matter is that numbers of Sadhus, who are believed to be spreading false and alarmist rumours, are being arrested and examined as they travel.

Government has arranged a widespread distribution of literature dealing with the Rowlatt Bills and all officers are making their scope known to the ignorant classes.

Out of 150 arrested in Amritsar, 70 were found in possession of looted property.

A number of those arrested at Kasur has been identified as being in the riot and are ready for trial.

The "Punjab Gazette" notifies that under section 15 of the Indian Police Act of 1861, the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwalai, Gurdaspur, Shahpur, Juliundur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Multan, Montgomery and Lyallpur are disturbed areas and the proclamation will be in force for six months.

It is also notified under a notification dated the 21st April, 1919, that if any person is killed, hurt, or suffers loss in these districts, claim for compensation can be made to the magistrate of his district within one month from the date of injury or loss.

QUIET IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PACHMARHI,

The situation in the Central Provinces is normal and everything is quiet.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST DELEGATION.

ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON April 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 24.

Hertzog and members of the South African Nationalist delegation have arrived. Hertzog declined to discuss his plans and prospects, as it was the delegation's wish to present the case direct before the British Government.

NEW REGIME IN MESOPOTAMIA.

MEASURES FOR PROMOTION OF PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 24.

Reuter is informed that Colonel Wilson, Acting Civil Commissioner in Mesopotamia, was received in audience by the King, on April 14th.

His Majesty expressed pleasure at hearing of the steps taken to repair the ravages of war in the districts until recently occupied by the Turks and to promote the welfare of Mesopotamia in general by restoring irrigation, improving communications, providing medical assistance in large towns and encouraging education in indigenous institutions through the medium of the Arabic tongue. His Majesty expressed confidence in the future prosperity of Mesopotamia and in the progressive spirit of its inhabitants.

SPIRITUAL vs. BRUTE FORCE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEFENCE OF SATYAGRAHA.

The following is the English translation of Satyagraha Leaflet No. 4 issued by Mahatma Gandhi:—

To

My Sisters and Brothers,

I could not speak to you at length in my address at the Satyagrahashram on Monday last; but I wish to place my thoughts before the public through afew leaflets. Let me first render accounts. I had received till yesterday Rs. 770 towards the Fund suggested by me. I request that there should be no delay in regard to this fund, and that none in Ahmedabad should be found wanting in his duty. This fund has had origin in the idea of penance, but its public utility is no less than it penitentia value. I visited the Civil Hospital yesterday in company with Ben Anasuya and Mr. Krishnalal Desai, and spoke to all the patients there. I see that we shall have to get pecuniary help to the families of many of the wounded. I learnt on the spot that 22 of the men brought there had died of the wounds. There is no doubt there have been many more deaths. A clear duty, therefore, lies upon us, as citizens, to find out the families of the deceased and to give them what help we can. I have been asked as to who will be the beneficiaries of these moneys? I am afraid that we could not compensate those, who have sustained loss of property; we can render some little help only to the families of the dead and wounded. These include two or three Englishmen; (now ascertained to be one); our first duty is to render help to their families since we are responsible for their deaths. We had no excuse whatsoever for killing them. They have been killed simply out of animosity. If we do really repent for what we have done it is our duty to aid their families. That is the least penance we can do. I have been able to see that most of our brethren, too, who have died, were altogether innocent. I saw amongst the wounded several boys of 10 or 11. Our next duty is to help all these. A man from Viramgaon came to me complaining that he had lost two of his brothers. Very likely many more such cases will be coming. If Viramgaon also pays its quota to the Fund, we might be able to extend our help to them. If it fails, I am afraid, we shall not be able to render that assistance.

Physical force and Dharmabala.

Some of us believe that we can obtain our rights by such acts of terrorisation, violence and arson. Satyagraha, on the contrary holds that the rights so obtained should be rejected. I admit that of the two parties using brute force, the one possessing more of it than the other apparently gains its end. My 40 years' experience tells me that objects so attained do not permanently benefit the winner. There may well be two opinions on this point. But there can be no difference of opinion on the fact that so far as brute force is concerned we are no match for the Government. Our physical force is as nought before theirs. I would dare say, therefore, that those who advise us to use physical force are sadly mistaken, and she will never listen to their advice. [illegible] that there is only one recourse for us and that is Satyagraha or Dharmabala (i.e., spirit force). Now Dharmabala can spring only from suffering. Oppressing, harrasing, or assaulting others cannot add to our spiritual strength. The events in Ahmedabad would have been impossible, had we but a true sense of Dharma. It is one of our duties to prevent mischief. If the men and women of Ahmedabad could be brave all mischief would cease. It is obviously a far greater thing to overcome mischief by Spirit Force, Dharma, than to do so by Brute Force. We have seen that violent outbreaks have not benefitted us at all. I have already said that they had nothing to do with my release. The outbreaks commenced on the 10th. The decesion to release me in Bombay was arrived at on the 9th. It cannot therefore have been is any way the result of those outbreaks. Moreover, those who have faith in Satyagraha should be the last men to resort to violence to secure my release.

Our Losses.

Let us now consider what further loss we have sustained. I reminded you on Monday that the Offices which were burnt down belonged to ourselves. But we have an indirect ownership therein, and the fact that the expenses of rebuilding them may perhaps not fall directly on us may make us indifferent to the mischief done. The loss to our commerce by closing of the Telegraph Office may also fail to affect us. But consider the consequences of burning down the University Examination Pandal. I understand that it was erected by a contractor, it was his property and was worth about Rs. 6,000. Who will compensate the contractor? Can we imagine the soreness of his feelings? Surely the incendiaries must never have thought of making up for the loss.

I am informed that there were many ornaments deposited in the District Court Treasury as being a matter of dispute in Civil cases and otherwise. Some estimate their value at Rs. 50 000 while others value them at a higher figure still. We know nothing about the owners of these ornaments. They have lost them for good. Government may not compensate them; and even if they do, it will be from our money. The poor innocent people, who have thus lost their ornaments, will not perhaps so much as approach the Government to demand them. Where was the justice of our ferreting out from Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas' house, all the things therein and making a bonfire of them? I have been told the Rao Bahadur's career has been far from good; that he harasses the people. Granting that this is so may we, therefore, burn the property of such officers? If people were thus to take the law into their own hands, there would be an end to peace and public safety and a perpetual reign of terror would prevail. If any and every person, aggrived by an Officer's conduct were to be regarded as within his rights to violate the person and property of that Officer, no one of would be safe. A country, where such a state of affairs prevails, is not considered to be civilised, and the people there live in constant fear. Consider the hideous barbarity of burning alive The Aval Karkun of Viramgaon. What offence had he committed? Or, if he had committed one, why had we not the courage to obtain his dismissal? Sergeant Fraser, an innocent Englishman who had sought refuge in an Indian house was marched out of the house and hacked to pieces. What can India gain out of such a piece of Brutality?

Bitterness of feeling.

One direct result we have already had and that is the bitterness or feeling between the English and ourselves, has been augmented and several innocent lives have been lost. The only result to obtain rights through association and co-operation with such hoolings can be that if such attempts succeed the rights so obtained could be enjoyed only on conditions imposed by the hoolingsas. Rights so obtained are not rights at all, they are rather the signs of our enslavement. The events of Ahmedabad and Viramgaon are no indication of our heroism; they do not in any way prove our manliness; they have simply disgraced us; our movement has received a set back; Satyagraha has had to be restricted. In giving you this bare picture, my purpose is to show how thousands of people who disliked such violence, put up with it as helpless and paweerless creatures. It indicates that at this moment, we do not possess the true force of Dharma and Truth. Therefore it is that I have said that there is no salvation for India except through Satyagraha. I shall endeavour as best as I can, to explain what this Satyagraha is in later leaflets, which I entreat my sisters and brothers to carefully read and understand and ponder upon and carry out the suggestions made therein.

TWO POEMS ON "SATYAGRAHA."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DISCLAIMER.

The following from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi has been issued as Satyagraha Leaflet No. 2:—

There are two poems published and being distributed entitled "Mahatma Gandhina Satyagraha" and "Mahatma Gandhina Udgars." They bear the signature Labhshanker Harjiwandas Dihorkar. [illegible] ideas expressed in these verses are not [illegible] Some of them are poisonous, calculated to promote ill will and excite passions. I am therefore opposed to Satyagraha and therefore advise all brothers and sisters not to accept anything as written by me unless it is signed by me. The present lines are so critical that one cannot be too cautious about anything lest he might [illegible] astray.

My writings can not be poisonous. They must be free from anger, for it to my mind religious conviction that we cannot truly attain our goal by promoting ill will against the rulers or any one else. There can be no room for untruth in my writings, because it is my unshakable belief that there is no religion other than truth and because I am capable of rejecting ought obtained at the cost of truth. My writings can not but be free from hatred towards any individual because it is my firm belief that it is love that sustains the earth. There only is life where there is love. Life without love is death. Love is the reverse of the coin of which the obverse is truth. It is my firm faith and it is my experience of forty years that we can conquer the world by truth and love. I believe that we can remedy the mistakes of our rulers by means of truth and love and my writing can therefore have no incitement to violence to person and property. It is obviously not possible for me to read everything that is written or printed in any name and I would therefore ask everyone to apply the above mentioned test to all that purports to be published in my name and I further wish and pray that every one should reject anything that has the slightest trace of untruth, disaffection, hatred, violence and the like. I do not know the author of the poems mentioned above, but should he see this leaflet I advise him that it is necessary for him before attributing any words or statements to any one to show them to him and obtain his permission to publish them as his. This is the least that prudence and self retraint demands

LEGAL STATUES OF FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

BILL TO AMEND CODE DRAFTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 16.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., April 24.

Bill to amend the legal status of foreigners in France has been drafted by the Minister of Justice, proposing various changes in the code. The decree recognising foreigners domicile holds good for only five years and after that they must apply for naturalisation. Any foreigner even not residing in France but having property there may be sued before the French Court of Law.

SELF-DETERMINATION v. VESTED INTERESTS

(Continued from page 7).

bear arms in conscript countries. There is no scope for passive resistance in the Black Act, but there is in other laws. These should be enumerated and not left to the conscience of any Committee before inviting any one to take the vow of Satyagraha. These laws may be excellent but non-compliance is advocated for repealing the Black Act. Non-payment of taxes is the most efficient form of passive resistance if well organised and backed by public opinion.

Acts which the law neither forbids nor commands have nothing to do with passive resistance e.g. Hartal, Processions, Demonstrations and Strikes. There was a time when organised strikes were prohibited, and even to-day in some services sudden strikes are punishable. The function of a strike is to redress grievances by the passive pressure of public opinion and not by violence. The most interesting of recent strikes in London was the strikes of domestic servants in hotels. I am inclined to believe it has great potentialities in India.

I should have thought Satyagraha could embrace Swadeshi and Boycott. Both involve some self-sacrifice for self-discipline. But Swadeshi is laudable for promoting home industries. In free trade Swadeshi alone could do so. I do not believe it is a sin to buy foreign goods. Every man is our brother. It can be no sin to buy from a British brother. But Swadeshi is not boycott. Boycott may not promote home industries. It is a political weapon forged for use against a particular people only for special reasons and specific objects. Having been adopted in the past in periods of passion it is associated with violence and ill-will, but these are not necessary ingredients. It has been adopted by the League of Nations as an Instrument of Peace. But to eliminate any idea of racial hostility and to demonstrate to the British people that we have been driven to it by the stubbornness of the bureaucracy it is desirable to limit boycott to a few important articles carefully specified. We shall be told these are threats. They are not. They are business propositions. I was told in England to try to touch not only her heart but also her pocket by filling or emptying it. This Boycott will touch her pocket. I think Indians go first to British markets and this they do on account of the political connexion. We are even ready to give preference to British goods upon the principle of India for the Empire and the Empire for India. But if the political tie means Rowlattism we are entitled to ask the British merchants to help us in getting rid of Rowlattism or lose our orders for their goods. The British understand this very well. From the days of Simon de Montfort they are past masters in the art of exchanging pieces of silver for pieces of parchment-like the Magna Charta, and the Declaration of Rights. But the question is, is it right to do so at present? I think it is right. It is never wrong to do right. But right or wrong, in the hope that Government will respond and respect our generous forbearance I would advise suspension for three months of all agitation among the uneducated masses, and confine ourselves to such agitation only among our educated countrymen as does not directly or indirectly or remotely lead to violence, or breach of laws.

BOLSHEVISM.

But let me examine the allegation that Bolshevism is abroad. When in England about 4 months ago some correspondent of the "Times" cabled there was Bolshevism in India. If this diagnosis were correct we would be face to face with a terrible menace—we cannot afford to play with [illegible]. The conditions in [illegible] India afford a fine field for [illegible] The daily bread of millions [illegible] half a leaf. Peace to them means poverty, impaired productivity, enfeebled physique, and premature death. Therefore we should suspend agitation at once and assist Government in arresting the march of the Bolshevist Brigade, if it be marching. But is it marching? We cannot accept pontificial pronouncements without some evidence. The only piece of good evidence available at present is the General's order at Amritsar that all goods in the shops not re-opened within 48 hours would be sold by auction. In the Gospel of the Bhils this is known as gospel of Bhils this is known as the new law of loot which obliterates all distinction between law-makers and law-breakers. But the people's acts do not denote Bolshevism. They denote deep disappointment and intemperate antagonism to Government stubbornness breaking into lawlessness. The course of events proves this. The Rowlatt Act incensed the people. Then Mr. Gandhi inaugurated the Satyagraha movement. Fasting, demonstrations, hartal followed. There was no force and no breach of peace. For this we must be grateful to our Governor for his independence from bureaucratic domination. Otherwise the Police would have prohibited demonstrations by force resulting in bloodshed. The next episode was the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. Disorders followed in quick succession in distant parts. This negatives conspiracy. The release of Mr. Gandhi resulted in the pacification of the people. This magical effect again negatives Bolshevism. It establishes that the arrest was cause of the disorders. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi actually accepts the view "that the strike was due to the arrest of Mr. Gandhi." In the Punjab disorders came close upon the heels of the deportation of the leaders. It is absurd to attribute these excesses to Satyagraha whose fundamental doctrine is "No Violence." These demonstrate that people will not suffer the arrest of their trusted leaders. This is not Bolshevism. It is antagonism against Government measures and the fact that Government institutions were the target of their assaults confirms it. Hasty conclusions of conspiracy by clever men deduced from the seizure of strategic points and telegraphs will only obscure the truth. Coolies who lay the rails can uproot them easily. The supreme necessity of the moment is a thorough investigation with the cooperation of trusted leaders to inspire confidence. When the truth is known we can decide whether the proper remedy is coercion or real reform. But for on groping in the dark at present like for grouping in the dark at present like Portions Pilute. Over he asked "What is truth," when some give replied:—"I know not what it is but I know where it is—at the bottom of the sea."

Having discussed the issues I think it is necessary to say that I deplore and detest these riots, murders and arson and so do you. Rumour once reached me that the Collector's hands were chopped off. It sent a thrill of horror through me. Fortunately it was false. We ought particularly to denounce attacks on the persons of Europeans. They are strangers in our country. Nothing should be tolerated which undermines their sense of security amongst us. Hooligans ought to be punished. But the existence of hooligans ought not to be the pretext for depriving the citizens of their rights any more than the Gordon rioters and hooligans did. At the same time we must deplore the excess of Government officials. I cannot read without indignation of the slaughter of the innocent at Amritsar for attempting to hold a proscribed meeting peacefully. But even more inhuman and barbarous than this is the bombing and machine-guning from an aeroplane God grant that this may be the last scene of this infernal tragedy. I fear our enemies will exploit these misdeeds to mutilate reforms. But let me remind them that excesses are sometimes symptoms of intense feeling for national liberty and self-government and are also indices of capacity for self-government. Prof. Lowell says, "If the people of India were capable of national self-government, the English would live on a volcano and their occupation would be brief." Volcanoes may, therefore, be signs of fitness, rather than unfitness. Moreover it is now generally conceded that Bolshevism in Russia, Austria and Germany is due to the prolonged reign of autocracy. There would have been no trouble in Russia if the people were accustomed to govern themselves. Lord Bryce says that the troubles of China are due to the fact that they did not get self-government earlier. There is no trouble among self-governing peoples. The lesson is plain. It is dangerous to delay reforms in India. No doubt reform will come. But Rowlatt is a stormy petrel. Reform and Rowlattism look like an olive branch in a mailed fist. The prospect is dark but not gloomy. The problem is to surmount Anglo-Indian opposition.

VESTED INTERESTS.

We have in our midst a handful of supermen with vested interests. They are omnipotent and omniscient. We cannot touch their interests nor teach them their duty to us. They constitute the new caste of untouchables and unteachables. Originally they came for our goods, but they stayed for our good. So they say. They believe they built this Empire—chiefly on the sad tears of women and bad livers of men in exile. But then the nobodies of England become somebodies in India. Coming from the frigid to the torrid zone we may infer they believe it is better to reign in Hell than to serve in Heaven. However, they are prepared to give us some shares in the business now and promise more in the sweet bye-and-bye. Do you believe in these promises? Lord Chelmsford was once asked if he believed in ghosts. He replied "No, I have seen so many." We too have seen so many promises and pie-crusts. But they say we are unfit for more at present. And upon this theory of unfitness they have recommended certain reforms. And the general impression in England is that a Reform Bill embodying the Diarchy will be introduced in Parliament, and then [illegible] Commons. The Committee will invite [illegible] evidence on the Scheme or alternative schemes. Rumour relates that the Diarchy is doomed. It is impossible for the mother of Parliaments to sanction it without making herself the butt of ridicule all over Europe. A modern Palmestone said "if you come across law students laughing heartily you may be sure they are discussing Montagu's Diachy. There will be a contest between complete Provincial Autonomy and Mr. Curtis' Republics better known as glorified Municipalities. Parliament is not likely to grant full autonomy. We should therefore be ready with an alternative to the Diarchy lest its defects may be seized as a pretext for forcing upon us the Curtisian Republics.

DIARCHY.

The chief features and objections against the diarchy are these:—The functions of Government are divided into reserved and transferred compartments. This is fundamental but impracticable. "Due to historical reasons . . . the functions of Government . . . are not separate garments capable of division. . . No official can serve two masters." This harmonises with the view of Provincial Governments. (2) The Executive is similarly divided into two parts, like a house divided against itself. They obey different masters, resulting in mutual antagonism instead mutual admiration. One part may have to quel disorders caused by orders of the other part while disapproving those orders. Scandals will weaken authority. (3) The Executive is partly responsible and partly irresponsible, i.e., partly destructible and partly indestructible like Iolanthe's offspring in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera—half mortal and half immortal—conflicting principles in one Executive means explosions. (4) The Legislature is partly nominated and partly elected. An unholy alliance between the nominated and an elected minority could overpower an elected majority and censure a Ministry frustrated by the elected majority. This is not true representative Government. (5) it is not easy to cultivate a sense of responsibility where the same man has to criticise a responsible and an irresponsible Minister in the same House. It is therefore a bad school for the political education of neophytes. (6) Legislation bf Grand Committees in the case of reserved subjects. (7) History does not furnish an example of the evolution of responsible Government by the process of specific devolution. The change from irresponsible to responsible Government was made at one stroke and covered all subjects. (8) Lord Morley is sceptical. "I do not yet know whether the outcome of the proposals would mean a Parliament, and if so, what sort of Parliament."

ALTERNATIVE.

Every Province should be a full-fledged State, with powers more or less, equivalent to those possessed by the constituent States of the American Union. The Executive Government should be vested in a Governor acting under the advice of Four Ministers nominated by him. The Governor should be appointed as at present, but after 10 years he should be elected by the Province or Legislature. His tenure of office should be 5 years. Two of his four Ministers should be nominated from the Legislative Councillors or get themselves elected within 3 months. The same qualification must exist in the case of the third Minister after 5 years and in the fourth after 10 years. In 10 years, all Ministers shall be men having seats in the House. The Ministers shall be responsible to the Legislature and removeable by a vote censure individually. The Legislature should be wholly elected. The number should be proportioned to the population at the rate of 3 per million with a minimum of 50. The franchise should be as wide as possible—manhood frachise by preference. But each village should elect a number of delegates to the College of electors from the residents of the village. The number should be at the rate of 2 per 1,000 adults. The College of electors should elect the members reserving sufficient number for Moslem or communal representation if necessary. The College shall be divided by districts so that seats may be allotted to Districts according to population. The procedure of the day House should normally be that. Laws and resolutions, etc., should be passed by the majority of votes, but the Government may be empowered to demand a special vote in exceptional cases. The special vote means that if 30 per cent. vote for a Government measure, it shall be carried, and if 30 per cent. vote against a private measure it shall be lost. If Government are unable to get the support of 30 per cent., Government are not morally justified in forcing it upon the people. In the *Bandesrath*, 14 adverse votes could defeat any measure. It gave Prussia the control over the whole German Empire's legislation. This will secure all that is aimed at by Mr. Montagu, viz.:—"Retention of genuine power of guidance, supervision, and if need be, of intervention." (p. 87). "Responsible Government is simply a means of securing that the Executive can control the legislature, the necessary condition of all Government." (Curtis' Letters p. 36). This special vote should be confined only to those subjects which the Subjects Commission propose to place on the list of reserved subjects After 5 years, the special vote should be 40 per cent., and after 10 years, the rule of majority should come into full force. It will thus take 10 years for the Provincial Autonomy to come into full operation. The scheme dispenses with the paraphernalia of Grand Committees, and has none of the defects attributed to Diarchies. It shoulders the representatives with responsibility. In the case of the special vote, the conduct of the minority will be impeached in the constituency. They may be right or wrong but the agitation for and against them will be an excellent education in the exercise of the franchise in self-government.

I hope you will not misunderstand me. I am only propounding an alternative to Mr. Montagu's Diarchy. I am not abandoning the demand for full Provincial Autonomy formulated by the Congress. But the method of controlling the majority of the elected may be well applied in the Government of India, for the Congress has not demanded full self-Government in the Central Government. I should, however, like to say that in fashioning political structures, we must not lose sight of the principle of nationality and the [illegible] federation.

NATIONALITY AND FEDERATION.

It is short-sight to ignore the potency of nationalism. The spirit exists and asserts itself when assailed as it did when Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal. Maharashtra could not have been split up to-day. The forces of re-union are strong and left to itself, Kings and Kinglets, could not have barred the way. Under representative forms of Government, national minorities resent the domination of larger nations in the union. We witness it in Austria and in Ireland. History is sure to repeat itself in India. It is better to give full weight to the principle of Nationality. We have for our example the famous case of Canada. In 1791, Granville proposed to partition Quebec into English and French Provinces. Fox opposed this division into water-tight compartments upon enlightened principles of brotherhood. Pitt declared the division fundamental as being "the most likely method to produce a coalition of French and English parties." Pitt succeeded and there was peace and good will. In 1840, the two Provinces were re-united, but there was no peace. In 1867 the Provinces were again separated; and all the Provinces re-integrated in a federal union. What Fox urged against separation has found an echo in our council. It is a humane stand. But it seemes to me that a nation ought to have full scope for self-development according to its own genius. The world is full of variaion. The true solution lies in a federal union of national provinces for larger purposes affecting the common welfare of the whole of India. In such an Union there is room and benefit even for Burmah. The action and reaction of various races in a federal union produces the best form of civilisation—I should therefore like to see the application of the principle of nationality to carve the Provinces and the federal principle to re-integrate them in a larger Union—But what about our Union with Great Britain and the Dominions. Now at one one time the project of a Federal Parliament for the whole British Empire was seriously entertained. But the scheme is now dead. The republican movement in South Africa has killed it. The latest ideal is not a federation but voluntary confederation upon terms of equality as independent Units settling problems at informal Imperial Conferences. The Dominions are loath to surrender any portion of their rights and powers. Now if a federation of Anglo-Saxon similars is abandoned, a federation of Indian dissimilars is unthinkable "Ireland has taught the British the folly of rash and premature experiments in amalgamation, and it is clear that the future of non-kindred parts of the Empire . . . . . lies along the line . . . . of equal allies in one Great Imperial Confederation." (*Times.*) —What then is the meaning of "responsible Government in India is an integral part of the British Empire." in the pronouncement of August 20, 1917?

INTEGRAL PART.

This is not defined. But I have no hesitation in saying that the Home Government does not understand the new spirit of India or the gravity of the problem of reform if it means to perpetuate the relation of superiors and inferiors of governors and governed. England is now once more face to face with the tramendous problem of reconstruction as in the days of Benjamin Franklin in America after 150 years of Colonial Rule British statesmanship completely broke down. Let us hope that after 150 years of Indian Rule British statesmanship does not break out. As in America, so in India we do not want separation. We believe in the benefits of the British connexion. Mr. Tilak has placed this beyond doubt. But it can only be upon terms of perfect equality irrespective of race creed and colour. When Lord Hardinge summoned the soldiers of India to shed their blood for England on the fields of France and Flanders he decpended on the sense of National self-respect, and stimulated the mighty spirit of liberty and equality awakened by Lord Ripon. India will tolerate no status save that of equality in the British commonwealth. But the treatment accorded to India at the Peace Conference does not accord with the idea of equality of status.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

India had some representation at the Peace Conference as a belligerent power with particular interests. It is to be deplored that the Government did not respond to the demand for non-official representation. Government could have easily nominated the gentlemen the Congress has elected. But in the League of Nations according to the Draft Covenant India has no place. It can have none. It is confined to fully self-governing States. The Dominions cannot be said to be fully self-governing theoretically and technically. But the Covenant expressly provides for their eligibility. No provision is made for India. It is humiliating to think that India with its vast size and resource does not count in the World's affairs even to the extent of some of the petty republics in the world. It is the height of folly to exclude one-fifth of the human race. Over a hundred years ago Immanual Kant declared there can be no place in the world unless the world is politically organised and there can be no organization unless the people govern and not Kings. Lord Salisbury so late as 1897 suggested the federation of European Nations. The conditions produced by the war furnishes an excellent opportunity for federation. But the League is no federation. It is at best an Alliance. To build a League on this basis looks like building a Tower of Babel to ascend the Heaven of Peace. But dispersion may lead to the political organisation of the four continents distinctly as a preliminary step to a World Federation. But even in its present form the League promises to be an institution to extend liberty and democracy and therein lies our hope. What we require is our own organization in England to be in touch with the movements in Europe and America so that immediate action may be taken to dispel falsehoods and disseminate truths. We also require an agency in India to send correct information by cables and weekly letters to sympathetic papers in England. The "Herald" is a great Labour organ whose influence is constantly increasing. I feel this [illegible] indispensable for our success. Lastly I would strongly exhort those who have the ability and the sinews of war to enter Parliament for much useful work can be done on the [illegible] of the House of Commons.

LOCAL MATTERS.

I have not touched upon important Provincial affairs such as education, sanitation, food control and famine. One influenza epidemic carried away six millions of people, more than three times the British casualties during the whole war. I have said nothing about recruiting and war loans and the acts of zoolom and excess that sullied the zeal, of some or the Abkari and its excess revenue due to change in the system of disposing licenses, but all these things will be brought before you by experts on the subject and will require your careful consideration.

CONCLUSION.

And now, ladies and gentlemen as I survey the situation what do I see? I see the war has ended in a triumph for the arms of the Allies with a suddenness that is gratifying and we must rejoice that the horrors of war, which has involved the whole world, have now ceased and I trust ceased for ever. Believe me the whole Empire was watching how Indian fidelity would emerge from this ordeal and so far as I could judge the verdict in England was: "Well done, India. God bless thee!" The soldiers of India have won renown by their valour, and have indeed saved England and France from disaster by appearing at a critical time and stemming the terrific tide of the German legions on the City of Paris. But what a change this war has brought in its train!

Five years ago nobody uttered the contraband phrase Home Rule on the political platforms of India It had a bad odour. I believe I first suggested at the Poona Conference in May 1915 the formation of an Indian Home Rule League. It materialised in April 191 and four months later Mrs. Besant started her Madras League. But it appeared at a psychological moment, and spread with wonderful velocity throughout the length and breadth of India under the magnetic personality of Mr. Tilak and the dynamic energy of Mrs. Besant. To-day it is on the tongue of every man as the creed of militant nationalism. Five years ago Hindus and Moslems were more or less at daggers drawn politically. Three years ago the concordat was brought about at Lucknow by the brains of leaders; and to-day the Hindu-Moslem brotherhood is sealed and sanctified by the Blood of the martyrs of Delhi. Five years ago there were three great autocrats in the world—the mighty Tsar, the mightier Kaiser and the Great Mogul of India. To-day the Mogul alone survives the shock of war. Five years ago there was a great galaxy of crowns and coronets in Europe; to-day they are flung into the melting pot. Five years ago the masses in this country did not talk of rights, but to-day the man in the street asserts his rights with manliness and even restiveness and is ready to go through the furnace of fire and brimstone for the sake of liberty. Five years ago he thought the Sirkar was his Ma-Bap; to-day he knows the Sirkar is his servant. When I searched the pages of History for a parallel with our present position, I found it in the case of Canada. The war against Napoleon put to test the loyalty of the French in Canada; and the end of the war found them in a struggle with the Family Compact similar to ours with the Bureaucratic Compact. But in 1815 dynastic forces triumphed over democratic forces: To-day the world is overwhelmed with a democratic wave and India is riding on the crest of that wave. But all these things have wrought a stupendous change in India; so stupendous that they render it impossible for Englishmen to govern India without an overpowering passion for the principles of liberty and deep devotion to the political and industrial aspirations of the people. But I see no such passion or devotion. I see only some fine birds of passage on the Pagoda Tree of India Their only vision regrets about for our smallness, our countless castes and creeds and colour. The future of India can no longer be entrusted to such trustees. Time waits for no nation. The hour of destiny is striking. It is an anxious hour for India; but it is a superb moment for England. Superb that God has given England the power to place this great country once more on the highway to greatness. It is a moment for one of those creative acts in the march of mankind that exalts the creator and edifies the world. Let us hope with all our hearts that England will grasp the glorious occasion with a firm hand, place British connexion on the solid foundation of the people's affection; and thus justify our creed that Liberty's Battle once begun never ends till it is won.

DISTURBANCES IN PUNJAB.

PROMPT HELP FROM NATIVE STATES

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The following press communique is issued by the Punjab Government:—Prompt and hearty co-operation of the Punjab Native States with Government has been of the greatest assistance in suppressing the recent disorder in the province. Darbars have one and all given practical demonstration of their willingness to help and as suggested by Government have directed their efforts principally towards the protection of the railway and telegraph communications. Throughout they have been acting in the closest co-operation with the local military authorities.

Patiala mobilised its troops may of which were on leave and sent out within 12 hours of hearing the news of the outbreaks detachments numbering 500 men to important points, such as the railway junctions of Rajpura, Dhuri, Jakhal and Bhatinda where a railway strike was beginning. The durbar issued instructions to all villagers to resist by force any attempted attacks upon the communications and also distributed notices broadcast contradicting the entirely unfounded rumour that damage had been done to the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

The Bahawalpur Council of Regency sent troops to join the British forces despatched from Ferozepore to Bahawalnagar, where a railway strike was threatened and has arranged for patrolling of the 250 miles of railway in its territories. The Imperial Service troops of Jind and the State Police have undertaken guarding and patrolling of the railway lines in the State and of the railway stations at Sangrur, Jind and Julana.

Similar measures have been adopted by the Kapurthala Darbar, which has utilised 190 men of the Imperial Service troops, including a special guard of 50 men to protect Amritsar, and the Beas Bridge.

The Nabha Darbar are guarding the communications within the state. Maler Kotla and Faridkot have given valuable assistance. The former immediately took over the guard and the patrolling of the railway stations and the lines in the State, while the latter, within three hours of receiving the news of disturbances sent 58 men and the followers of the Imperial Service Troops Sappers to Ferozepore. Quiet prevails in the States. Their rulers while deploring the riots, which occurred in Amritsar and elsewhere, have promised all possible aid in the suppression of disorder and the military authorities have expressed the highest appreciation of the efficiency of organization, which has enabled the states to protect the communications within their borders and to despatch troops outside their territories at short notice.

ASSAULT ON A C. I D. INSPECTOR AT DELHI.

MR. SHANKAR LAL'S APPLICATION FOR BAIL NOT GRANTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 24.

The District Judge has passed orders today rejecting the application for bail made on behalf of Mr. Shankar Lal, secretary of the Home Rule League, who was arrested on the charges of dacoity, etc., in connection with the assault on a C. I. D. Inspector.

BAIL REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 23.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Mr. Asaf Ali moved before Colonel Knollys, Sessons Judge, for bail on behalf of Mr. Shanker Lal, Secretary, Home Rule League, and offered security to the extent of Rs. 20,000. There was no appearance on behalf of the Crown. The District Magistrate, in his order rejecting the application for bail stated that this was not the time to take a chance.

After hearing the arguments the Judge reserved orders.

AHMEDABAD RIOTS AND AFTER.

MR. GANDHI'S EXHORTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

Immediately on the withdrawal of the Martial Law on April, 14th, the people of Ahmedabad heaved a sigh of relief and at 2 p.m., the shops were opened and business resumed, although there was an under current of universal sympathy felt for those who had received mortal wounds, numbering over twenty. Several mill-hands could not join work immediately either because they were observing twenty-four hours' fast or because they were out of Ahmedabad. Inquiries were set on foot by local officials with a view to computing the damage done to public and private property. In connection with the looting of Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji's house, adjoining houses in the Hajapatel's Pole were searched and some stolen property and suspected persons were recovered. Similar investigations were made at Kalupur where Khan Bahadur Hussain Khan Dhanekhan's house was broken through and contents removed. Electric lights in the city being tampered with, the Municipality has substituted "kitson lights" in the streets, and the military police force is increased in order to maintain strict discipline. Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai's bungalow at Mirjapur accommodates the offices which were destroyed by fire, and they have commenced work as usual.

The story went round in the press that the City Magistrate, Mr. Chhaganlal's residence was used for the shelter and treatment of the wounded of Ahmedabad. As a matter of fact Mr. Chhaganlal was away from the headquarters and the members of his household were at the residence, when the mob approached it and was turned back by the entreaties of the neighbours. It was likewise incorrectly reported that Mr. Chhaganlal had rendered monetary assistance. A third misstatement related to the supposed death of a European spinning master. Finally, it was given out that the desperadoes got some arms from the firm of Sheth Ananji Kalyanji, which is a grievous canard inasmuch as the rioters were beaten back by the Arabs employed by the firm

VICTIMS OF BULLETS.

The following persons owed their deaths to bullets:—Pamprasad Shivlal; Amritlal Bhagwandas; Abdulla Nabibux; Khema Rekha; Ckandulal Keshavlal; Manilal Bapuji, Jaga Amba's son; Hnjaji Raghuji; Imamkhan Kalekhan; Bohra Rasulbhai Taherbhai; Mahomed Idda; Janooji Jivaji; Bhikha Doonger; Kalidas Joitaram; Gobind Luxman; Gaurishankar (Prem Gate); Motilal Harilal Patel; Gordhan Jarsee; Mulchand Bhaichand; Dhanu Kuman; Gullaji Sawjee's daughter Hira; Funna Khoddar; and Bhickaji Wiramaji. A fund for the benefit of the wounded has been started under the auspices of the "Guzerati Punch," a well-known Anglo-Gusarati weekly of Ahmedabad, which now amounts to Rs. 58.4. Mahtma Gandhi paid personal visits to every bed in the hospital and if an independent commission is appointed, as is but proper, its report on the casualties would be very instructive, indeed. Drs. Kanuga, Chhaya, and Soleman deserve the best thanks of the public for their prompt attendance on the wounded.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADVICE.

The second number of the "Satyagraha Akhbar" of Ahmedabad which came out on Thursday last contains one well-knit paragraph by Mahatma Gandhi and another note by Ansuya Ben. Mahatma Gandhi [illegible] on the situation in Ahmedabad [illegible] free from subtlety and finesse, so hard to avoid in such cases. He appeals with abounding earnestness to the public to maintain peace at any price since there was no other amulet for a Satyagrahi's peace of mind. They erred who reckoned upon violence as a school for frightfulness, inasmuch as the happenings like those which occurred at Ahmedabad, Viramgam and Amritsar militated against the true interests of the country. A Satyagrahi ought above all to learn to suffer patiently. It is by patience exercised under privations imposed by Government for civil disobedience that onerous laws could be got rid of. As Satyagrahis, properly so called, we must exert ourselves to prevent bloodshed, incendiarism, etc., which would have happened in Ahmedabad [illegible] members to men and women of sufficient numbers to [illegible] things morally indefensible against them as to the country's uplift. Satyagraha means nothing more nor less than persistent following of truth till death. Accordingly, there is no room for harming another's life in Satyagraha, rightly understood. Not to grasp this fundamental truth is criminally to deliver the country to chaos obtaining in Europe, particularly in Russia at present. Ben Ansuya defined love as follow: Fooling, or holding unruly elements in check.

DEATH OF DR. TIMOTHY RICHARD.

A WELL-KNOWN MISSIONARY IN CHINA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.

Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 24.

The death is announced of Dr. Timothy Richard.

DEATH OF SIR A.G. HAMMOND

HERO OF CHITRAL AND TIRAH EXPEDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.

Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 24.

The death is announced of Sir A. G. Hammond.

MORE JOURNALS UNDER CENSORSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 23

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

The local vernacular dailies "Vijai" and the "Congress" have been ordered by the Chief Commissioner to be placed under censorship before publication.

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BOMBAY MINERAL WATER SUPPLY.

A VISIT TO ROGERS' FACTORY.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Some days back it was stated in these columns that a soda water bottle bearing the label of Messrs. Rogers and Co., the well-known aerated water manufacturers of Bombay, was found to contain a cockroach. We gave publicity to this complaint as the question of aerated waters is far too important an item in the domestic economy of this city to ignore it. At the same time we express our surprise that, of all others, this carelessness should have happened at Messrs. Rogers and Co., who have established a high reputation for the excellence and purity of their mineral waters. Being convinced that such a gross carelessness could not have occurred at their factory, where the greatest care and control are exercised, Messrs. Rogers and Co. invited us to pay a visit to their factory and see things for ourselves. We gladly availed ourselves of their kind invitation and deputed one of our representatives, who by the way is a medical man, to visit their factory. The following lines from the pen of our representative may interest our readers:—

The first thing that strikes the visitor to the well-known mineral water factory of Messrs. Rogers and Co. at Byculla is the importance of the establishment which occupies 6,000 square yards of space. The factory, which is situated in a large compound at Clare Road, is the oldest of its kind in Bombay, having been founded by Mr. [illegible]. The large compound is packed with empty bottles and lorries full of bottles containing the mineral waters that are despatched all over Bombay, the mofussil and even in more distant places in India and abroad. The visitor is received by Mr. Cooper, the managing partner of the firm, who is an expert in this line of business. He at once makes you feel at home and begins to initiate you into the details of the manufacture of their indispensible cool drinks in this country of heat and thirst. The inspection begins with the treatment the bottles receive before being filled. We are taken to the washing department where a small army of people are seen removing the old labels and giving a first wash to the bottles that have been immersed in large troughs full of waters mixed with Permanganate of Potash. After this the bottles receive a more thorough and systematic wash in an ingeniously constructed tank, so arranged that the bottles are first immersed for some time and brought up to the surface by means of a mechanical arrangement that saves time and ensure uniformity in the work done. From there they are sent to another cleverly constructed machine consisting of revolving brushes which scour the bottles inside and outside. The next process is the jet rack where the bottles are placed on jets which was the inside under 60 lbs. pressure. This by no means complete the washing process as just before being filled, the bottles are again placed on the jets rack where they receive their final wash.

THE PROCESS.

After showing the visitor this elaborate process of washing he is shown over the water department where great care is taken to ensure the purity and sterilization of the fluid before it is converted into aerated waters. On leaving the Municipal Main the water passes through a large filter of the well-known Berkfild make. This filter contains 36 candles through which the water filters under strong pressure. After filteration the water is pumped in the storage slate tanks from which it passes to the sterilizing machine. This machine is of the latest pattern by a well-known English firm. From the sterilizing machine it is sent to the refrigerating slate tank where it is cooled to 60 degree before being sent to the soda machine. The object of cooling the water to 60 degree is that at this temperature, it has the property of absorbing the largest volume of gas, though by this process the breakage of the bottles is enormous as the expansion of the gas is necessarily greater. The next step is the charging of the water with the gas which takes place under a double 3½ inches pump which is capable of turning out 4,000 dozen or 50,000 bottles of mineral waters a day, a colossal output which is necessitated by Messrs. Rogers and Co. large clientele. Till then the visitor will see everything with great interest without showing the slightest alarm, but the next step makes him feel extremely nervous, as he is watching the filling of the bottles which is a dangerous occupation. The frequent loud reports and the precaution of having the workmen well protected under strong mass would make the visitor feel uneasy to approach, but Mr. Cooper relieves his anxiety by ordering the engines to be stopped. He can then study the method of bottling and also the convenient and hygenic arrangement of storing the syrups for the sweets. The question of the sweet waters, in effect, makes one feel curious as how the syrup and the essences are prepared.

The syrup, one learns, is prepared from the best sugar and boiling water in large copper vessels; it is then allowed to cool in large earthenware vessels before passing through the filter department, which is insect proof. The manipulation of the essences takes place in a clean laboratory, the aspect of which reminds one of the neat pharmacy.

When the manufactured article is bottled and ready for the customer it receives, after being labelled, a last inspection in the inspecting department to ensure that it contains no foreign matter, or is in any way objectionabie.

It must not be omitted that the factory is worked by a powerful electric motor; but there is also an oil engine in case of emergency. This firm has lately introduced a much appreciated innovation here—the Crown Cork Mineral Waters—and also the Dry Gingerale, Orange Champagne and Fruit Champagne, which were till late unknown here. The recipes for these drinks have been prepared by Mr. Cooper, after several experiments. Their soda in syphons is also in great demand and great attention is paid to this.

This completes the visit which leaves the visitor with a sense of security that the factory of Messrs. Rogers & Co., can be depended upon for the purity and wholesomeness of their waters. One feels that the concern is under expert management which turns out to be the case as Mr. Cooper has visited England and America several times to study the process of mineral waters manufacture. No wonder the factory has been enthusiastically reported upon by the military and other Government authorities.

Mr. Cooper was not at all surprised that a complaint of this sort was made to the "Chronicle", as some time back it was found that deliberate dishonest attempts have been made to discredit their firm. As a matter of fact, it is the easiest thing to stick Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s label to a bottle containing anything one may wish to put in it. From what we have seen we are convinced that it is not possible for any insect to get into their bottles.

The popularity and excellence of this firm's mineral waters are so well established that it is particularly during the times of epidemics that the public, and especially medical men gave preference to Rogers & Co.'s mineral waters.

Messrs. Roger & Co., not only cater for the general public at large, but they are also the suppliers of the Government House, the Willingdon Sports Club, the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, the Orient Club, the Rippon Club, the Savoy Club, the Jackal Club, and British India Marine Service Club. As regards the hotels, the Great Wesern Hotel, the Watson Hotel, the Alexandra Hotel, the Carlton Hotel, the Savoy Hotel, and Short Bakers Hotel, receive all their minerals from this firm. Other public bodies, which are supplied by this firm are the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, Bombay Bar Gymkhana, the Royal Opera House, the Bombay Light Horse, Messrs. Pears & Co., and several War Hospitals. But by far their largest customers are the P. & O. S. N. Co., and Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., who take Rogers Water for all their steamers which amounts to thousands of dozens, they have also the exclusive supply to the Race Course, which show the great popularity of their celebrated mineral-waters.

Lastly it may also interest the public to know that this firm has had the unique honour of supplying their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, during their last visit to India as well as all other Royalties that have visited India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

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For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·7120 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers between these branches and the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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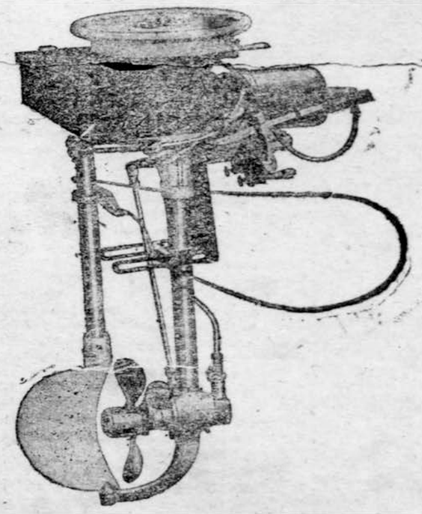

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